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SERIES CPH (3)

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1990 CPH-3-87

1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Billings, MT MSA

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**1990 Census of
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Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Billings, MT MSA**

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	---	---	---	---	---	---
Class of worker	18	---	---	---	---	---	---
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 18	---	---	---	---	---	---
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	---	---	---	---	---	---
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	---	---	---	---	---	---
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	---	---	---	---	---	---
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	---	---	---	---	---	---
Contract rent	8	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	8	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	8	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	8	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	---	---	---	---	---	---

... Not applicable for this report.

Parts of a Statistical Table

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

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Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.," next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.," next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
24	Michigan			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		
30	Nevada			115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
		86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
36	North Dakota	87	Billings, MT MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
40	Pennsylvania	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
41	Rhode Island	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
42	South Carolina	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
43	South Dakota	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
44	Tennessee		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
45	Texas			123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
		95A	Boston, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
48	Virginia			125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
		95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
51	Wisconsin			128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	252	Orlando, FL MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayaguez, PR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	264	Ponce, PR MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA			326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA		
276	Reno, NV MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
		301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA		
281	Rochester, NY MSA			333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
		305	Shreveport, LA MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA			338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
		310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
291	San Angelo, TX MSA			343	York, PA MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		313	State College, PA MSA		
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MT	
7.01 -----	7 (pt.)
7.02 -----	7 (pt.)
7.03 -----	7 (pt.)
7.04 -----	7 (pt.)
9.01 -----	9 (pt.)
9.02 -----	9 (pt.)
14 -----	14 (pt.)
17.01 -----	17 (pt.)
17.02 -----	17 (pt.)
18.01 -----	18 (pt.)
18.02 -----	18 (pt.)
18.03 -----	18 (pt.)
18.04 -----	18 (pt.)
19 -----	14 (pt.)
	19

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MT	
7 -----	7.01 7.02 7.03 7.04
9 -----	9.01 9.02
14 -----	14 19 (pt.)
17 -----	17.01 17.02
18 -----	18.01 18.02 18.03 18.04
19 -----	19 (pt.)

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County						
		Total	Billings city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 7.03	Tract 7.04
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	6 825.2	6 825.2	84.4	4.0	5.4	2.3	6.5	10.8	5.8	13.2
Square miles	2 635.2	2 635.2	32.6	1.6	2.1	.9	2.5	4.2	2.2	5.1
AGE										
All persons	113 419	113 419	81 151	3 309	3 301	3 971	2 764	4 487	7 249	3 340
Under 5 years	8 418	8 418	6 036	243	309	227	213	364	597	300
5 to 9 years	9 040	9 040	6 065	158	262	203	245	391	687	384
10 to 14 years	8 696	8 696	5 607	92	201	202	242	424	619	347
15 to 19 years	7 881	7 881	5 485	169	206	176	238	378	573	254
20 to 24 years	6 910	6 910	5 541	516	227	256	180	185	462	103
25 to 34 years	18 927	18 927	13 851	791	548	654	463	752	1 270	617
35 to 44 years	18 164	18 164	12 499	399	435	557	488	795	1 315	770
45 to 54 years	11 678	11 678	8 015	240	267	335	307	555	727	330
55 to 64 years	9 706	9 706	7 049	199	272	403	188	304	484	140
65 to 74 years	8 151	8 151	6 296	246	282	519	134	214	328	71
75 to 84 years	4 483	4 483	3 572	192	212	371	57	85	162	21
85 years and over	1 365	1 365	1 135	64	80	68	9	40	25	3
3 and 4 years	3 538	3 538	2 502	101	121	93	81	161	235	130
16 years and over	85 676	85 676	62 394	2 809	2 485	3 306	1 995	3 247	5 224	2 249
18 years and over	82 546	82 546	60 330	2 768	2 412	3 231	1 915	3 066	5 007	2 135
21 years and over	77 866	77 866	56 745	2 550	2 276	3 115	1 796	2 884	4 673	2 027
60 years and over	18 841	18 841	14 622	596	724	1 196	281	482	763	158
62 years and over	16 843	16 843	13 160	556	661	1 111	246	419	651	130
Median	33.4	33.4	33.5	30.3	33.0	39.6	31.2	31.9	30.6	30.9
Female	58 459	58 459	42 433	1 733	1 619	2 232	1 423	2 287	3 767	1 627
Under 5 years	3 979	3 979	2 820	112	150	118	94	183	270	129
5 to 9 years	4 433	4 433	2 970	78	123	111	115	185	356	175
10 to 14 years	4 240	4 240	2 785	37	96	93	137	222	316	165
15 to 19 years	3 921	3 921	2 806	103	104	88	123	177	296	129
20 to 24 years	3 640	3 640	2 939	287	116	154	96	96	277	49
25 to 34 years	9 913	9 913	7 239	372	278	355	243	403	674	343
35 to 44 years	9 138	9 138	6 339	179	185	286	266	402	675	370
45 to 54 years	5 907	5 907	4 149	135	99	173	148	275	357	156
55 to 64 years	5 057	5 057	3 745	100	128	249	93	151	252	66
65 to 74 years	4 485	4 485	3 573	154	158	316	68	111	179	36
75 to 84 years	2 748	2 748	2 226	131	127	240	33	51	96	8
85 years and over	998	998	842	45	55	49	7	31	19	1
3 and 4 years	1 664	1 664	1 138	51	63	48	37	87	101	48
16 years and over	45 025	45 025	33 323	1 500	1 229	1 892	1 036	1 658	2 756	1 124
18 years and over	43 516	43 516	32 305	1 479	1 195	1 857	993	1 574	2 648	1 065
21 years and over	41 083	41 083	30 402	1 343	1 125	1 790	941	1 497	2 472	1 018
60 years and over	10 745	10 745	8 573	382	412	749	150	269	423	74
62 years and over	9 680	9 680	7 770	362	377	694	134	232	366	59
Median	34.1	34.1	34.5	31.0	32.8	42.0	31.4	32.3	30.6	31.0
Male	54 960	54 960	38 718	1 576	1 682	1 739	1 341	2 200	3 482	1 713
Median age	32.7	32.7	32.6	29.5	33.1	37.2	31.0	31.5	30.5	30.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	113 419	113 419	81 151	3 309	3 301	3 971	2 764	4 487	7 249	3 340
In households	111 433	111 433	79 368	3 305	3 032	3 971	2 764	4 428	7 249	3 332
Householder	44 689	44 689	33 181	1 834	1 403	1 957	1 012	1 519	2 811	1 049
Family householder	30 500	30 500	21 491	695	688	1 077	765	1 208	1 939	919
Nonfamily householder	14 189	14 189	11 690	1 139	715	880	247	311	872	130
Living alone	11 833	11 833	9 742	924	615	767	192	239	715	97
Spouse	24 971	24 971	17 162	433	394	860	616	1 039	1 519	835
Child	34 698	34 698	23 549	599	877	860	972	1 638	2 471	1 332
Other relatives	2 490	2 490	1 857	104	120	91	58	88	144	45
Nonrelatives	4 585	4 585	3 619	335	238	203	106	144	304	71
Institutionalized persons	1 179	1 179	1 003	—	139	—	—	59	—	8
Other persons in group quarters	807	807	780	4	130	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.49	2.49	2.39	1.80	2.16	2.03	2.73	2.92	2.58	3.18
Persons per family	3.04	3.04	2.98	2.63	3.02	2.68	3.15	3.29	3.13	3.41
Persons 65 years and over	13 999	13 999	11 003	502	574	958	200	339	515	95
In households	13 220	13 220	10 312	501	485	958	200	290	515	95
Householder	9 205	9 205	7 223	399	380	683	141	191	348	56
Nonfamily householder	4 374	4 374	3 539	274	244	360	56	79	144	17
Living alone	4 269	4 269	3 458	269	231	353	53	75	143	15
Spouse	3 365	3 365	2 595	79	81	235	51	75	137	34
Other relatives	515	515	391	21	13	26	8	18	29	5
Nonrelatives	135	135	103	2	11	14	—	6	2	—
Institutionalized persons	771	771	686	—	86	—	—	49	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	8	8	5	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	30 500	30 500	21 491	695	688	1 077	765	1 208	1 939	919
With own children under 18 years	15 383	15 383	10 572	292	372	398	440	709	1 122	601
Number of own children under 18 years	29 155	29 155	19 634	491	739	695	813	1 370	2 131	1 175
Married-couple families	24 971	24 971	17 162	433	394	860	616	1 039	1 519	835
With own children under 18 years	11 751	11 751	7 735	146	176	270	330	588	819	533
Number of own children under 18 years	23 047	23 047	14 874	256	356	497	635	1 153	1 625	1 050
Female householder, no husband present	4 332	4 332	3 493	210	226	175	119	134	339	64
With own children under 18 years	2 972	2 972	2 379	129	161	105	87	97	250	55
Number of own children under 18 years	5 098	5 098	4 054	213	321	162	140	172	424	105
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	41 458	41 458	29 585	1 310	1 279	1 429	987	1 611	2 521	1 151
Never married	10 544	10 544	7 990	574	463	352	253	377	628	226
Now married, except separated	25 646	25 646	17 661	457	437	881	624	1 074	1 555	846
Separated	529	529	400	31	50	17	10	18	42	9
Widowed	906	906	698	45	74	54	12	22	21	7
Divorced	3 833	3 833	2 836	203	255	125	88	120	275	63
Females 15 years and over	45 807	45 807	33 858	1 506	1 250	1 910	1 077	1 697	2 825	1 158
Never married	8 987	8 987	7 141	506	300	388	231	289	597	191
Now married, except separated	25 714	25 714	17 702	460	421	886	629	1 074	1 552	855
Separated	719	719	568	42	47	32	19	24	52	15
Widowed	5 008	5 008	4 053	222	254	336	67	126	199	20
Divorced	5 379	5 379	4 394	276	228	268	131	184	425	77

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County—Con.								
	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17.01	Tract 18.01
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	20.1	12.7	5.2	4.4	1 627.6	3 328.7	1 703.9	12.7	15.4
Square miles	7.8	4.9	2.0	1.7	628.4	1 285.2	657.9	4.9	6.0
AGE									
All persons	4 001	3 339	4 224	6 034	6 971	6 125	4 422	6 373	2 669
Under 5 years	341	255	389	335	528	431	390	639	197
5 to 9 years	445	262	389	430	635	532	439	509	276
10 to 14 years	373	269	379	410	719	587	459	389	271
15 to 19 years	270	215	294	391	555	490	323	308	223
20 to 24 years	196	219	315	242	269	237	202	470	72
25 to 34 years	757	611	799	597	1 167	891	725	1 517	280
35 to 44 years	690	487	614	869	1 303	1 037	897	935	585
45 to 54 years	389	320	360	819	770	800	470	477	413
55 to 64 years	256	323	346	825	558	522	294	435	205
65 to 74 years	170	261	225	593	324	381	150	445	112
75 to 84 years	92	99	98	334	124	182	58	207	33
85 years and over	22	18	16	189	19	35	15	42	2
3 and 4 years	151	110	162	139	224	191	170	256	84
16 years and over	2 773	2 507	3 017	4 779	4 951	4 462	3 062	4 768	1 877
18 years and over	2 651	2 428	2 903	4 604	4 709	4 251	2 913	4 656	1 770
21 years and over	2 532	2 275	2 707	4 410	4 476	4 027	2 766	4 453	1 682
60 years and over	394	551	492	1 579	731	809	343	918	238
62 years and over	351	476	419	1 401	623	721	288	811	199
Median	30.5	32.3	29.7	42.2	32.3	34.2	31.2	30.5	35.3
Female	2 005	1 681	2 104	3 221	3 380	3 011	2 154	3 385	1 305
Under 5 years	160	117	208	155	251	210	191	284	86
5 to 9 years	237	113	179	225	295	255	214	236	125
10 to 14 years	181	130	192	206	329	282	203	186	128
15 to 19 years	126	119	150	191	267	236	160	182	108
20 to 24 years	100	107	134	126	138	117	100	260	36
25 to 34 years	387	296	396	334	627	471	381	796	158
35 to 44 years	341	250	293	456	626	517	441	483	299
45 to 54 years	191	182	191	432	352	388	214	259	196
55 to 64 years	133	160	172	424	267	233	144	250	98
65 to 74 years	86	138	111	315	157	183	69	286	49
75 to 84 years	52	55	69	212	60	96	27	130	20
85 years and over	11	14	9	145	11	23	10	33	2
3 and 4 years	71	46	92	61	112	99	86	115	39
16 years and over	1 388	1 299	1 500	2 595	2 441	2 211	1 516	2 642	942
18 years and over	1 334	1 251	1 442	2 508	2 328	2 117	1 437	2 583	890
21 years and over	1 279	1 169	1 346	2 408	2 206	2 008	1 358	2 453	849
60 years and over	206	290	269	910	359	392	158	576	113
62 years and over	191	248	237	806	302	350	133	512	94
Median	30.4	33.4	30.2	43.2	32.1	34.0	31.0	31.4	35.4
Male	1 996	1 658	2 120	2 813	3 591	3 114	2 268	2 988	1 364
Median age	30.7	31.1	29.1	41.2	32.5	34.4	31.3	29.6	35.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	4 001	3 339	4 224	6 034	6 971	6 125	4 422	6 373	2 669
In households	3 956	3 335	4 073	5 904	6 890	6 125	4 422	6 354	2 669
Householder	1 381	1 314	1 508	2 363	2 347	2 216	1 490	2 730	832
Family householder	1 065	901	1 092	1 782	1 977	1 739	1 207	1 711	772
Nonfamily householder	316	413	416	581	370	477	283	1 019	60
Living alone	245	314	342	518	292	412	216	846	44
Spouse	873	702	800	1 575	1 803	1 527	1 033	1 350	738
Child	1 448	1 019	1 456	1 703	2 436	2 113	1 640	1 859	1 034
Other relatives	104	103	112	121	124	105	99	149	33
Nonrelatives	150	197	197	142	180	164	160	266	32
Institutionalized persons	45	—	151	130	77	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	19	—
Persons per household	2.86	2.54	2.70	2.50	2.94	2.76	2.97	2.33	3.21
Persons per family	3.28	3.02	3.17	2.91	3.21	3.15	3.30	2.96	3.34
Persons 65 years and over	284	378	339	1 116	467	598	223	694	147
In households	251	376	339	988	467	598	223	693	147
Householder	170	253	258	681	301	400	147	493	87
Nonfamily householder	76	106	115	309	93	167	51	279	15
Living alone	73	105	112	303	92	161	44	277	15
Spouse	60	98	72	274	143	169	59	163	51
Other relatives	17	19	7	25	21	24	15	35	9
Nonrelatives	4	6	2	8	2	5	2	2	—
Institutionalized persons	23	—	—	128	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 065	901	1 092	1 782	1 977	1 739	1 207	1 711	772
With own children under 18 years	471	450	625	707	1 056	897	702	923	438
Number of own children under 18 years	1 291	836	1 231	1 347	2 094	1 809	1 427	1 657	876
Married-couple families	873	702	800	1 575	1 803	1 527	1 033	1 350	738
With own children under 18 years	512	336	404	585	950	764	578	689	414
Number of own children under 18 years	1 051	642	827	1 157	1 920	1 583	1 197	1 271	835
Female householder, no husband present	134	149	232	168	105	144	123	291	23
With own children under 18 years	98	93	183	103	71	98	91	198	17
Number of own children under 18 years	158	164	336	162	125	170	182	335	32
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 415	1 232	1 542	2 224	2 584	2 311	1 588	2 157	959
Never married	325	306	470	440	534	487	339	477	178
Now married, except separated	894	724	842	1 615	1 836	1 559	1 056	1 379	746
Separated	18	14	28	6	18	26	20	30	2
Widowed	28	29	22	66	30	40	24	26	2
Divorced	150	159	180	97	166	199	149	245	31
Females 15 years and over	1 427	1 321	1 525	2 635	2 505	2 264	1 546	2 679	966
Never married	218	244	305	415	395	355	249	531	154
Now married, except separated	906	720	825	1 623	1 839	1 551	1 062	1 395	750
Separated	18	16	50	26	24	23	27	41	7
Widowed	121	131	142	384	112	162	73	294	26
Divorced	164	210	203	187	135	173	135	418	29

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County—Con.		Billings city, Yellowstone County							
	Tract 18.02	Tract 18.03	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	3.7	2.7	1.0	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.2	5.8	3.2
Square miles	1.4	1.0	.4	1.1	1.3	1.0	.8	.9	2.2	1.2
AGE										
All persons	3 071	2 174	813	3 309	3 233	5 237	3 971	3 055	2 741	3 654
Under 5 years	171	142	19	243	306	382	227	132	211	298
5 to 9 years	211	133	17	158	257	343	203	145	240	306
10 to 14 years	233	144	20	92	195	312	202	165	240	333
15 to 19 years	185	181	35	169	200	311	176	439	236	309
20 to 24 years	177	93	114	516	219	454	256	392	180	163
25 to 34 years	386	314	154	791	543	1 060	654	271	459	620
35 to 44 years	502	323	99	399	419	876	557	405	482	641
45 to 54 years	369	288	74	240	263	446	335	316	305	449
55 to 64 years	294	277	72	199	268	321	403	261	188	251
65 to 74 years	201	195	64	246	274	372	519	329	134	176
75 to 84 years	161	75	94	192	209	283	371	171	57	73
85 years and over	181	9	51	64	80	77	68	29	9	35
3 and 4 years	79	65	7	101	120	152	93	55	80	131
16 years and over	2 399	1 719	755	2 809	2 433	4 152	3 306	2 584	1 982	2 665
18 years and over	2 330	1 645	748	2 768	2 362	4 023	3 231	2 521	1 903	2 520
21 years and over	2 224	1 556	694	2 550	2 228	3 811	3 115	2 012	1 784	2 368
60 years and over	684	416	244	596	711	900	1 196	669	281	408
62 years and over	626	362	236	556	648	836	1 111	610	246	356
Median	38.2	37.1	39.3	30.3	32.9	32.4	39.6	34.3	31.3	32.0
Female	1 667	1 096	389	1 733	1 586	2 804	2 232	1 622	1 410	1 876
Under 5 years	69	64	7	112	148	186	118	61	92	150
5 to 9 years	122	73	8	78	121	172	111	65	111	139
10 to 14 years	123	62	7	37	91	153	93	84	137	178
15 to 19 years	91	85	24	103	102	152	88	244	122	146
20 to 24 years	86	43	46	287	114	252	154	220	96	81
25 to 34 years	224	166	55	372	273	538	355	135	241	336
35 to 44 years	254	166	35	179	180	455	286	219	263	324
45 to 54 years	189	150	25	135	97	232	173	154	147	229
55 to 64 years	152	147	35	100	127	180	249	144	93	124
65 to 74 years	107	96	35	154	154	236	316	176	68	98
75 to 84 years	108	39	70	131	124	188	240	102	33	44
85 years and over	142	5	42	45	55	60	49	18	7	27
3 and 4 years	32	28	3	51	62	69	48	24	36	73
16 years and over	1 329	883	365	1 500	1 207	2 268	1 892	1 398	1 029	1 376
18 years and over	1 292	848	360	1 479	1 173	2 213	1 857	1 375	987	1 307
21 years and over	1 239	803	332	1 343	1 103	2 092	1 790	1 075	935	1 242
60 years and over	434	215	164	382	404	580	749	374	150	237
62 years and over	402	184	160	362	369	549	694	341	134	206
Median	40.0	38.1	51.2	31.0	32.8	33.8	42.0	35.1	31.5	32.5
Male	1 404	1 078	424	1 576	1 647	2 433	1 739	1 433	1 331	1 778
Median age	36.8	36.2	35.0	29.5	33.0	31.1	37.2	33.5	31.0	31.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 071	2 174	813	3 309	3 233	5 237	3 971	3 055	2 741	3 654
In households	2 789	2 174	757	3 305	2 964	5 193	3 971	2 432	2 741	3 595
Householder	1 068	817	582	1 834	1 376	2 502	1 957	1 018	1 006	1 254
Family householder	807	648	73	695	673	1 219	1 077	744	759	984
Nonfamily householder	261	169	509	1 139	703	1 283	880	274	247	270
Living alone	189	137	468	924	604	1 082	767	242	192	209
Spouse	691	578	32	433	385	877	860	650	610	840
Child	845	657	74	599	855	1 344	860	638	961	1 309
Other relatives	57	65	9	104	119	106	91	50	58	74
Nonrelatives	128	57	60	335	229	364	203	76	106	118
Institutionalized persons	282	—	37	—	139	40	—	—	—	59
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	19	4	130	4	—	623	—	—
Persons per household	2.61	2.66	1.30	1.80	2.15	2.08	2.03	2.39	2.72	2.87
Persons per family	2.97	3.01	2.58	2.43	3.02	2.91	2.68	3.15	3.26	3.26
Persons 65 years and over	543	279	209	502	563	732	958	529	200	284
In households	269	279	208	501	474	728	958	529	200	235
Householder	172	175	202	399	371	523	683	345	141	158
Nonfamily householder	55	56	194	274	237	301	360	124	56	66
Living alone	55	54	194	269	224	288	353	121	53	63
Spouse	80	85	4	79	79	161	235	163	51	60
Other relatives	17	17	2	21	13	24	26	19	8	11
Nonrelatives	—	2	—	2	11	20	14	2	—	6
Institutionalized persons	274	—	—	—	86	4	—	—	—	49
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	807	648	73	695	673	1 219	1 077	744	759	984
With own children under 18 years	392	275	34	292	364	629	398	276	435	572
Number of own children under 18 years	701	495	60	491	721	1 135	695	511	802	1 093
Married-couple families	691	578	32	433	385	877	860	650	610	840
With own children under 18 years	312	237	8	146	172	398	270	224	325	469
Number of own children under 18 years	586	432	15	256	347	754	497	432	624	909
Female householder, no husband present	99	54	33	210	223	292	175	73	119	119
With own children under 18 years	70	30	22	129	159	204	105	37	87	85
Number of own children under 18 years	96	51	40	213	316	335	162	59	140	150
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 103	858	390	1 310	1 249	1 907	1 429	1 201	980	1 308
Never married	255	201	193	574	450	691	352	424	252	315
Now married, except separated	727	589	49	457	427	903	881	667	618	868
Separated	6	4	21	31	49	38	17	10	14	19
Widowed	47	21	24	45	73	44	54	31	12	19
Divorced	68	43	103	203	250	231	125	72	88	92
Females 15 years and over	1 353	897	367	1 506	1 226	2 293	1 910	1 412	1 070	1 409
Never married	249	162	130	506	296	628	388	507	230	244
Now married, except separated	729	593	39	460	412	910	886	669	623	868
Separated	14	4	15	42	46	52	32	12	19	20
Widowed	244	72	113	222	248	301	336	133	67	118
Divorced	117	66	70	276	224	402	268	91	131	159

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings city, Yellowstone County—Con.									
	Tract 7.03 (pt.)	Tract 7.04 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	5.0	11.5	—	4.6	2.4	2.7	2.9	1.8	4.3	3.1
Square miles	1.9	4.4	—	1.8	.9	1.0	1.1	.7	1.7	1.2
AGE										
All persons	7 117	3 074	—	2 876	3 013	4 667	5 147	2 574	6 034	438
Under 5 years	589	278	—	224	304	398	317	213	335	42
5 to 9 years	675	364	—	240	301	338	310	193	430	48
10 to 14 years	612	321	—	225	309	264	280	138	410	47
15 to 19 years	568	235	—	192	232	272	274	118	391	19
20 to 24 years	457	92	—	191	231	437	356	137	242	9
25 to 34 years	1 240	583	—	521	574	968	923	362	597	92
35 to 44 years	1 294	697	—	417	452	582	689	322	869	110
45 to 54 years	719	298	—	269	224	343	414	273	819	37
55 to 64 years	476	124	—	275	197	411	426	377	825	21
65 to 74 years	315	60	—	220	126	379	662	285	593	8
75 to 84 years	149	19	—	89	57	222	417	126	334	5
85 years and over	23	3	—	13	6	53	79	30	189	—
3 and 4 years	232	119	—	93	129	163	137	91	139	18
16 years and over	5 121	2 057	—	2 144	2 055	3 624	4 176	2 007	4 779	296
18 years and over	4 905	1 950	—	2 076	1 963	3 519	4 073	1 961	4 604	285
21 years and over	4 575	1 850	—	1 937	1 819	3 320	3 902	1 892	4 410	278
60 years and over	733	136	—	467	263	857	1 392	652	1 579	20
62 years and over	621	113	—	403	229	786	1 312	573	1 401	16
Median	30.5	30.6	—	32.0	27.6	31.5	36.3	38.3	42.2	31.3
Female	3 704	1 512	—	1 454	1 498	2 425	2 809	1 359	3 221	221
Under 5 years	267	123	—	102	159	174	166	96	155	22
5 to 9 years	351	168	—	105	138	164	147	88	225	22
10 to 14 years	313	154	—	110	158	136	138	70	206	24
15 to 19 years	293	124	—	105	119	130	128	52	191	12
20 to 24 years	275	44	—	94	95	226	185	81	126	4
25 to 34 years	659	323	—	255	291	510	467	200	334	55
35 to 44 years	668	336	—	217	222	279	359	166	456	49
45 to 54 years	353	142	—	153	117	195	240	147	432	17
55 to 64 years	248	59	—	140	92	224	248	214	424	8
65 to 74 years	172	30	—	118	67	214	413	153	315	5
75 to 84 years	88	8	—	46	38	134	266	70	212	3
85 years and over	17	1	—	9	2	39	52	22	145	—
3 and 4 years	100	45	—	38	70	71	66	38	61	7
16 years and over	2 706	1 035	—	1 116	1 022	1 935	2 329	1 100	2 595	148
18 years and over	2 598	978	—	1 075	973	1 887	2 283	1 080	2 508	143
21 years and over	2 423	932	—	1 001	904	1 784	2 200	1 043	2 408	139
60 years and over	405	64	—	247	144	497	869	366	910	10
62 years and over	348	51	—	209	128	466	816	317	806	9
Median	30.6	30.6	—	33.0	28.3	32.6	39.0	40.0	43.2	30.4
Male	3 413	1 562	—	1 422	1 515	2 242	2 338	1 215	2 813	217
Median age	30.4	30.7	—	30.9	26.9	30.3	33.6	36.6	41.2	33.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	7 117	3 074	—	2 876	3 013	4 667	5 147	2 574	6 034	438
In households	7 117	3 066	—	2 876	2 862	4 667	5 147	2 574	5 904	438
Householder	2 746	967	—	1 134	989	2 091	2 430	1 112	2 363	145
Family householder	1 907	841	—	772	750	1 234	1 389	821	1 782	130
Nonfamily householder	839	126	—	362	239	857	1 041	291	581	15
Living alone	682	96	—	281	202	682	896	258	518	12
Spouse	1 491	758	—	601	534	881	1 069	629	1 575	118
Child	2 436	1 237	—	890	1 141	1 278	1 246	721	1 703	160
Other relatives	141	42	—	89	76	133	146	51	121	4
Nonrelatives	303	62	—	162	122	284	256	61	142	11
Institutionalized persons	—	8	—	—	151	—	—	—	130	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.59	3.17	—	2.54	2.89	2.23	2.12	2.31	2.50	3.02
Persons per family	3.13	3.42	—	3.05	3.33	2.86	2.77	2.71	2.91	3.17
Persons 65 years and over	487	82	—	322	189	654	1 158	441	1 116	13
In households	487	82	—	322	189	654	1 158	441	988	13
Householder	330	49	—	221	141	463	812	292	681	6
Nonfamily householder	135	17	—	93	66	229	418	105	309	1
Living alone	134	15	—	92	64	220	417	102	303	1
Spouse	129	28	—	85	40	158	300	130	274	5
Other relatives	26	5	—	16	7	28	39	15	25	2
Nonrelatives	2	—	—	—	1	5	7	4	8	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 907	841	—	772	750	1 234	1 389	821	1 782	130
With own children under 18 years	1 107	562	—	393	485	590	563	349	707	81
Number of own children under 18 years	2 102	1 098	—	731	992	1 072	898	593	1 347	118
Married-couple families	1 491	758	—	601	534	881	1 069	629	1 575	73
With own children under 18 years	806	495	—	295	308	359	380	212	585	137
Number of own children under 18 years	1 598	976	—	562	655	665	692	410	1 157	10
Female householder, no husband present	338	64	—	130	176	287	245	164	168	7
With own children under 18 years	249	55	—	80	148	200	142	124	103	13
Number of own children under 18 years	423	105	—	143	283	364	241	167	162	—
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 468	1 044	—	1 050	1 056	1 716	1 882	925	2 224	148
Never married	615	205	—	263	338	558	495	193	440	23
Now married, except separated	1 526	767	—	620	569	898	1 098	645	1 615	120
Separated	42	7	—	11	19	19	35	9	6	1
Widowed	19	7	—	26	16	44	53	18	66	—
Divorced	266	58	—	130	114	197	201	60	97	4
Females 15 years and over	2 773	1 063	—	1 137	1 043	1 951	2 358	1 105	2 635	153
Never married	593	182	—	215	230	403	440	180	415	18
Now married, except separated	1 523	776	—	615	546	912	1 111	642	1 623	120
Separated	50	13	—	12	39	36	35	25	26	2
Widowed	190	20	—	111	84	242	430	121	384	5
Divorced	417	76	—	184	144	358	342	137	187	8

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings city, Yellowstone County—Con.							
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 18.03 (pt.)	Tract 18.04
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	—	—	9.7	4.7	2.1	2.9	1.2	2.4
Square miles	—	—	3.7	1.8	.8	1.1	.5	.9
AGE								
All persons	—	—	6 276	4 486	1 464	3 061	2 169	2 742
Under 5 years	—	—	633	254	127	169	142	193
5 to 9 years	—	—	502	283	169	211	133	199
10 to 14 years	—	—	381	309	151	233	143	225
15 to 19 years	—	—	299	283	116	185	180	246
20 to 24 years	—	—	465	205	36	176	92	121
25 to 34 years	—	—	1 500	674	174	383	314	394
35 to 44 years	—	—	913	630	355	501	323	467
45 to 54 years	—	—	467	514	189	368	286	367
55 to 64 years	—	—	427	582	82	293	277	293
65 to 74 years	—	—	440	472	54	201	195	172
75 to 84 years	—	—	207	197	11	160	75	54
85 years and over	—	—	42	83	—	181	9	11
3 and 4 years	—	—	254	100	57	79	65	87
16 years and over	—	—	4 694	3 584	992	2 391	1 716	2 072
18 years and over	—	—	4 585	3 461	942	2 322	1 642	1 966
21 years and over	—	—	4 388	3 313	888	2 216	1 553	1 842
60 years and over	—	—	909	1 037	98	683	416	375
62 years and over	—	—	804	916	83	625	362	317
Median	—	—	30.5	38.6	33.7	38.2	37.1	34.8
Female	—	—	3 334	2 381	724	1 661	1 095	1 383
Under 5 years	—	—	283	122	57	68	64	88
5 to 9 years	—	—	233	153	75	122	73	101
10 to 14 years	—	—	179	157	68	123	62	107
15 to 19 years	—	—	179	142	65	91	85	109
20 to 24 years	—	—	259	105	18	85	43	49
25 to 34 years	—	—	784	349	101	222	166	218
35 to 44 years	—	—	471	328	177	254	166	250
45 to 54 years	—	—	253	293	92	188	149	185
55 to 64 years	—	—	248	298	39	152	147	153
65 to 74 years	—	—	282	251	24	107	96	89
75 to 84 years	—	—	130	118	8	107	39	27
85 years and over	—	—	33	65	—	142	5	7
3 and 4 years	—	—	115	41	29	32	28	31
16 years and over	—	—	2 602	1 925	509	1 324	882	1 060
18 years and over	—	—	2 544	1 863	481	1 287	847	1 007
21 years and over	—	—	2 416	1 783	454	1 234	802	967
60 years and over	—	—	571	562	48	433	215	192
62 years and over	—	—	508	503	43	401	184	166
Median	—	—	31.4	39.8	33.6	40.0	38.0	36.0
Male	—	—	2 942	2 105	740	1 400	1 074	1 359
Median age	—	—	29.6	37.3	33.8	36.8	36.2	33.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	—	—	6 276	4 486	1 464	3 061	2 169	2 742
In households	—	—	6 276	4 329	1 464	2 779	2 169	2 742
Householder	—	—	2 705	1 693	438	1 063	815	961
Family householder	—	—	1 690	1 298	407	804	647	795
Nonfamily householder	—	—	1 015	395	31	259	168	166
Living alone	—	—	842	314	20	187	136	128
Spouse	—	—	1 333	1 136	388	688	577	697
Child	—	—	1 828	1 247	600	843	655	924
Other relatives	—	—	145	95	17	57	65	64
Nonrelatives	—	—	265	158	21	128	57	96
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	157	—	282	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	—	—	2.32	2.56	3.34	2.61	2.66	2.85
Persons per family	—	—	2.96	2.91	3.47	2.98	3.00	3.12
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	689	752	65	542	279	237
In households	—	—	689	607	65	268	279	237
Householder	—	—	491	389	39	171	175	141
Nonfamily householder	—	—	279	121	6	54	56	38
Living alone	—	—	277	118	6	54	54	36
Spouse	—	—	162	194	22	80	85	71
Other relatives	—	—	34	18	4	17	17	14
Nonrelatives	—	—	2	6	—	—	2	11
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	145	—	274	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	—	—	1 690	1 298	407	804	647	795
With own children under 18 years	—	—	910	528	247	390	274	386
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	1 633	976	509	699	493	732
Married-couple families	—	—	1 333	1 136	388	688	577	697
With own children under 18 years	—	—	679	429	235	310	236	321
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	1 251	811	489	584	430	623
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	288	134	14	99	54	78
With own children under 18 years	—	—	196	82	10	70	30	55
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	333	145	18	96	51	95
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	—	—	2 121	1 691	493	1 100	855	1 038
Never married	—	—	464	355	81	255	199	255
Now married, except separated	—	—	1 358	1 166	392	724	588	705
Separated	—	—	30	16	1	6	4	7
Widowed	—	—	26	36	—	47	21	17
Divorced	—	—	243	118	19	68	43	54
Females 15 years and over	—	—	2 639	1 949	524	1 348	896	1 087
Never married	—	—	521	324	94	249	162	186
Now married, except separated	—	—	1 374	1 170	395	726	592	710
Separated	—	—	41	10	7	14	4	16
Widowed	—	—	289	243	13	243	72	68
Divorced	—	—	414	202	15	116	66	107

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Yellowstone County									
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.03 (pt.)	Tract 7.04 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1.1	2.1	.2	.7	7.6	.8	1.7	20.1	8.1	2.8
Square miles .....	.4	.8	.1	.3	2.9	.3	.7	7.8	3.1	1.1
AGE										
All persons	—	68	—	23	833	132	266	4 001	463	1 211
Under 5 years	—	3	—	2	66	8	22	341	31	85
5 to 9 years	—	5	—	5	85	12	20	445	22	88
10 to 14 years	—	6	—	2	91	7	26	373	44	70
15 to 19 years	—	8	—	2	69	5	19	270	23	62
20 to 24 years	—	5	—	—	22	5	11	196	28	84
25 to 34 years	—	16	—	4	132	30	34	757	90	225
35 to 44 years	—	4	—	6	154	21	73	690	70	162
45 to 54 years	—	4	—	2	106	8	32	389	51	136
55 to 64 years	—	4	—	—	53	8	16	256	48	149
65 to 74 years	—	8	—	—	38	13	11	170	41	99
75 to 84 years	—	3	—	—	12	13	2	92	10	41
85 years and over	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	22	5	10
3 and 4 years	—	1	—	1	30	3	11	151	17	33
16 years and over	—	52	—	13	582	103	192	2 773	363	962
18 years and over	—	50	—	12	546	102	185	2 651	352	940
21 years and over	—	48	—	12	516	98	177	2 532	338	888
60 years and over	—	13	—	—	74	30	22	394	84	229
62 years and over	—	13	—	—	63	30	17	351	73	190
Median	—	36.0	—	29.5	31.7	34.7	35.2	30.5	34.5	34.5
Female	—	33	—	13	411	63	115	2 005	227	606
Under 5 years	—	2	—	2	33	3	6	160	15	49
5 to 9 years	—	2	—	4	46	5	7	237	8	41
10 to 14 years	—	5	—	—	44	3	11	181	20	34
15 to 19 years	—	2	—	1	31	3	5	126	14	31
20 to 24 years	—	2	—	—	15	2	5	100	13	39
25 to 34 years	—	5	—	2	67	15	20	387	41	105
35 to 44 years	—	5	—	3	78	7	34	341	33	71
45 to 54 years	—	2	—	1	46	4	14	191	29	74
55 to 64 years	—	1	—	—	27	4	7	133	20	80
65 to 74 years	—	4	—	—	13	7	6	86	20	44
75 to 84 years	—	3	—	—	7	8	—	52	9	31
85 years and over	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	11	5	7
3 and 4 years	—	1	—	1	14	1	3	71	8	22
16 years and over	—	22	—	7	282	50	89	1 388	183	478
18 years and over	—	22	—	6	267	50	87	1 334	176	469
21 years and over	—	22	—	6	255	49	86	1 279	168	442
60 years and over	—	8	—	—	32	18	10	206	43	125
62 years and over	—	8	—	—	26	18	8	191	39	109
Median	—	30.8	—	16.5	31.5	35.5	36.5	30.4	36.3	35.3
Male	—	35	—	10	422	69	151	1 996	236	605
Median age	—	36.8	—	32.5	31.9	34.3	32.5	30.7	32.5	33.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	—	68	—	23	833	132	266	4 001	463	1 211
In households	—	68	—	23	833	132	266	3 956	459	1 211
Householder	—	27	—	6	265	65	82	1 381	180	519
Family householder	—	15	—	6	224	32	78	1 065	129	342
Nonfamily householder	—	12	—	—	41	33	4	316	51	177
Living alone	—	11	—	—	30	33	1	245	33	140
Spouse	—	9	—	6	199	28	77	873	101	266
Child	—	22	—	11	329	35	95	1 448	129	315
Other relatives	—	1	—	—	14	3	3	104	14	36
Nonrelatives	—	9	—	—	26	1	9	150	35	75
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Persons per household	—	2.52	—	3.83	3.14	2.03	3.24	2.86	2.55	2.33
Persons per family	—	3.13	—	3.83	3.42	3.06	3.24	3.28	2.89	2.80
Persons 65 years and over	—	11	—	—	55	28	13	284	56	150
In households	—	11	—	—	55	28	13	251	54	150
Householder	—	9	—	—	33	18	7	170	32	117
Nonfamily householder	—	7	—	—	13	9	—	76	13	49
Living alone	—	7	—	—	12	9	—	73	13	48
Spouse	—	2	—	—	15	8	6	60	13	32
Other relatives	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	17	3	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	—	15	—	6	224	32	78	1 065	129	342
With own children under 18 years	—	8	—	5	137	15	39	649	57	140
Number of own children under 18 years	—	18	—	11	277	29	77	1 271	105	239
Married-couple families	—	9	—	6	199	28	77	873	101	266
With own children under 18 years	—	4	—	5	119	13	38	512	41	96
Number of own children under 18 years	—	9	—	11	244	27	74	1 051	80	172
Female householder, no husband present	—	3	—	—	15	1	—	134	19	56
With own children under 18 years	—	2	—	—	12	1	—	98	13	35
Number of own children under 18 years	—	5	—	—	22	1	—	158	21	53
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	—	30	—	7	303	53	107	1 415	182	486
Never married	—	13	—	1	62	13	21	325	43	132
Now married, except separated	—	10	—	6	206	29	79	894	104	273
Separated	—	1	—	—	4	—	2	18	3	9
Widowed	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	28	3	6
Divorced	—	5	—	—	28	9	5	150	29	66
Females 15 years and over	—	24	—	7	288	52	91	1 427	184	482
Never married	—	4	—	1	45	4	9	218	29	75
Now married, except separated	—	9	—	6	206	29	79	906	105	279
Separated	—	1	—	—	4	2	2	18	4	11
Widowed	—	6	—	—	8	9	—	121	20	58
Divorced	—	4	—	—	25	8	1	164	26	59

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Yellowstone County—Con.								
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 18.03 (pt.)	Tract 19
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers .....	.1	1 624.6	3 328.6	1 703.9	3.0	13.3	.9	1.5	19.8
Square miles	—	627.2	1 285.2	657.9	1.1	5.1	.3	.6	7.7
AGE									
All persons	—	6 533	6 125	4 422	97	1 205	10	5	6 874
Under 5 years	—	486	431	390	6	70	2	—	439
5 to 9 years	—	587	532	439	7	107	—	—	621
10 to 14 years	—	672	587	459	8	120	—	1	623
15 to 19 years	—	536	490	323	9	107	—	1	474
20 to 24 years	—	260	237	202	5	36	1	1	273
25 to 34 years	—	1 075	891	725	17	106	3	—	982
35 to 44 years	—	1 193	1 037	897	22	230	1	—	1 093
45 to 54 years	—	733	800	470	10	224	1	2	695
55 to 64 years	—	537	522	294	8	123	1	—	638
65 to 74 years	—	316	381	150	5	58	—	—	565
75 to 84 years	—	119	182	58	—	22	1	—	356
85 years and over	—	19	35	15	—	2	—	—	115
3 and 4 years	—	206	191	170	2	27	—	—	193
16 years and over	—	4 655	4 462	3 062	74	885	8	3	5 093
18 years and over	—	4 424	4 251	2 913	71	828	8	3	4 880
21 years and over	—	4 198	4 027	2 766	65	794	8	3	4 651
60 years and over	—	711	809	343	9	140	1	—	1 360
62 years and over	—	607	721	288	7	116	1	—	1 206
Median	—	32.4	34.2	31.2	31.5	38.3	29.0	21.5	35.2
Female	—	3 159	3 011	2 154	51	581	6	1	3 590
Under 5 years	—	229	210	191	1	29	1	—	228
5 to 9 years	—	273	255	214	3	50	—	—	318
10 to 14 years	—	305	282	203	7	60	—	—	300
15 to 19 years	—	255	236	160	3	43	—	—	205
20 to 24 years	—	134	117	100	1	18	1	—	154
25 to 34 years	—	572	471	381	12	57	2	—	537
35 to 44 years	—	577	517	441	12	122	—	—	558
45 to 54 years	—	334	388	214	6	104	1	1	349
55 to 64 years	—	240	233	144	2	59	—	—	342
65 to 74 years	—	152	183	69	4	25	—	—	299
75 to 84 years	—	57	96	27	—	12	1	—	219
85 years and over	—	11	23	10	—	2	—	—	81
3 and 4 years	—	105	99	86	—	10	—	—	105
16 years and over	—	2 293	2 211	1 516	40	433	5	1	2 704
18 years and over	—	2 185	2 117	1 437	39	409	5	1	2 607
21 years and over	—	2 067	2 008	1 358	37	395	5	1	2 503
60 years and over	—	349	392	158	5	65	1	—	760
62 years and over	—	293	350	133	4	51	1	—	679
Median	—	32.3	34.0	31.0	33.5	38.5	29.0	47.5	35.7
Male	—	3 374	3 114	2 268	46	624	4	4	3 284
Median age	—	32.5	34.4	31.3	30.0	37.9	32.0	18.5	34.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	—	6 533	6 125	4 422	97	1 205	10	5	6 874
In households	—	6 452	6 125	4 422	78	1 205	10	5	6 820
Householder	—	2 202	2 216	1 490	25	394	5	2	2 649
Family householder	—	1 847	1 739	1 207	21	365	3	1	1 935
Nonfamily householder	—	355	477	283	4	29	2	1	714
Living alone	—	280	412	216	4	24	2	1	659
Spouse	—	1 685	1 527	1 033	17	350	3	1	1 634
Child	—	2 276	2 113	1 640	31	434	2	2	2 267
Other relatives	—	120	105	99	4	16	—	—	114
Nonrelatives	—	169	164	160	1	11	—	—	156
Institutionalized persons	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	54
Other persons in group quarters	—	4	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	—	2.93	2.76	2.97	3.12	3.06	2.00	2.50	2.57
Persons per family	—	3.21	3.15	3.30	3.48	3.19	2.67	4.00	3.07
Persons 65 years and over	—	454	598	223	5	82	1	—	1 036
In households	—	454	598	223	4	82	1	—	984
Householder	—	295	400	147	2	48	1	—	703
Nonfamily householder	—	92	167	51	—	9	1	—	348
Living alone	—	91	161	44	—	9	1	—	343
Spouse	—	138	169	59	1	29	—	—	238
Other relatives	—	19	24	15	1	5	—	—	31
Nonrelatives	—	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	12
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	—	1 847	1 739	1 207	21	365	3	1	1 935
With own children under 18 years	—	975	897	702	13	191	2	1	980
Number of own children under 18 years	—	1 943	1 809	1 427	24	367	2	2	1 920
Married-couple families	—	1 685	1 527	1 033	17	350	3	1	1 634
With own children under 18 years	—	877	764	578	10	179	2	1	777
Number of own children under 18 years	—	1 783	1 583	1 197	20	346	2	2	1 572
Female householder, no husband present	—	95	144	123	3	9	—	—	237
With own children under 18 years	—	64	98	91	2	7	—	—	170
Number of own children under 18 years	—	112	170	182	2	14	—	—	304
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	—	2 436	2 311	1 588	36	466	3	3	2 447
Never married	—	511	487	339	13	97	—	2	495
Now married, except separated	—	1 716	1 559	1 056	21	354	3	1	1 674
Separated	—	17	26	20	—	1	—	—	28
Widowed	—	30	40	24	—	2	—	—	69
Divorced	—	162	199	149	2	12	—	—	181
Females 15 years and over	—	2 352	2 264	1 546	40	442	5	1	2 744
Never married	—	377	355	249	10	60	—	—	410
Now married, except separated	—	1 719	1 551	1 062	21	355	3	1	1 681
Separated	—	22	23	27	—	—	—	—	37
Widowed	—	107	162	73	5	13	1	—	372
Divorced	—	127	173	135	4	14	1	—	244

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Yellowstone County			Totals for split tracts/RNA's in Yellowstone County		Billings city, Yellowstone County	
	Billings, MT MSA	Total	Billings city	Tract 3	Tract 9.02	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
AGE							
All persons	107 921	107 921	76 738	2 530	3 588	2 464	2 474
Under 5 years.....	7 680	7 680	5 420	198	306	195	233
5 to 9 years.....	8 376	8 376	5 539	166	293	161	218
10 to 14 years.....	8 153	8 153	5 200	134	295	128	234
15 to 19 years.....	7 393	7 393	5 102	150	246	144	190
20 to 24 years.....	6 454	6 454	5 142	173	260	165	185
25 to 34 years.....	17 927	17 927	13 010	418	669	413	463
35 to 44 years.....	17 425	17 425	11 917	346	532	332	384
45 to 54 years.....	11 277	11 277	7 717	210	328	206	201
55 to 64 years.....	9 456	9 456	6 861	219	333	215	187
65 to 74 years.....	8 014	8 014	6 191	244	217	236	121
75 to 84 years.....	4 417	4 417	3 517	197	93	194	52
85 years and over.....	1 349	1 349	1 122	75	16	75	6
3 and 4 years.....	3 256	3 256	2 271	81	124	80	97
16 years and over.....	82 228	82 228	59 605	2 000	2 655	1 950	1 755
18 years and over.....	79 280	79 280	57 685	1 957	2 559	1 909	1 681
21 years and over.....	74 902	74 902	54 350	1 846	2 388	1 800	1 555
60 years and over.....	18 514	18 514	14 365	638	474	625	249
62 years and over.....	16 577	16 577	12 951	594	402	581	216
Median.....	33.9	33.9	34.2	35.6	31.2	35.6	29.5
Female	55 752	55 752	40 260	1 235	1 784	1 204	1 223
Under 5 years.....	3 639	3 639	2 546	97	157	95	117
5 to 9 years.....	4 106	4 106	2 707	79	125	77	91
10 to 14 years.....	3 977	3 977	2 581	57	148	52	117
15 to 19 years.....	3 680	3 680	2 613	75	123	73	94
20 to 24 years.....	3 425	3 425	2 754	86	111	84	78
25 to 34 years.....	9 411	9 411	6 822	208	343	203	244
35 to 44 years.....	8 769	8 769	6 047	141	249	138	184
45 to 54 years.....	5 716	5 716	4 007	82	179	80	108
55 to 64 years.....	4 924	4 924	3 646	102	165	101	86
65 to 74 years.....	4 410	4 410	3 512	138	107	134	65
75 to 84 years.....	2 704	2 704	2 189	115	68	112	37
85 years and over.....	991	991	836	55	9	55	2
3 and 4 years.....	1 524	1 524	1 032	42	68	41	51
16 years and over.....	43 301	43 301	31 932	985	1 336	965	883
18 years and over.....	41 888	41 888	30 991	969	1 290	949	846
21 years and over.....	39 597	39 597	29 205	911	1 206	891	786
60 years and over.....	10 564	10 564	8 424	366	261	358	138
62 years and over.....	9 529	9 529	7 646	342	230	334	123
Median.....	34.6	34.6	35.2	35.9	32.0	36.0	30.7
Male	52 169	52 169	36 478	1 295	1 804	1 260	1 251
Median age.....	33.2	33.2	33.2	35.5	30.4	35.4	28.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	107 921	107 921	76 738	2 530	3 588	2 464	2 474
In households.....	106 201	106 201	75 189	2 330	3 495	2 264	2 381
Householder.....	43 092	43 092	31 865	1 155	1 361	1 130	870
Family householder.....	29 318	29 318	20 540	527	961	514	640
Nonfamily householder.....	13 774	13 774	11 325	628	400	616	230
Living alone.....	11 521	11 521	9 468	546	332	535	196
Spouse.....	24 237	24 237	16 615	328	728	319	476
Child.....	32 493	32 493	21 792	595	1 157	573	885
Other relatives.....	2 211	2 211	1 639	73	82	72	49
Nonrelatives.....	4 168	4 168	3 278	179	167	170	101
Institutionalized persons.....	1 038	1 038	888	106	93	106	93
Other persons in group quarters.....	682	682	661	94	-	94	-
Persons per household.....	2.47	2.47	2.37	2.04	2.57	2.03	2.74
Persons per family.....	3.02	3.02	2.96	2.93	3.05	2.93	3.20
Persons 65 years and over	13 780	13 780	10 830	516	326	505	179
In households.....	13 015	13 015	10 151	434	326	423	179
Householder.....	9 076	9 076	7 120	342	250	333	135
Nonfamily householder.....	4 323	4 323	3 495	227	114	220	66
Living alone.....	4 219	4 219	3 414	214	111	207	64
Spouse.....	3 325	3 325	2 566	72	70	70	39
Other relatives.....	483	483	366	10	4	10	4
Nonrelatives.....	131	131	99	10	2	10	1
Institutionalized persons.....	758	758	675	80	-	80	-
Other persons in group quarters.....	7	7	4	2	-	2	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	29 318	29 318	20 540	527	961	514	640
With own children under 18 years.....	14 547	14 547	9 892	269	516	262	392
Number of own children under 18 years.....	27 234	27 234	18 092	492	961	474	754
Married-couple families	24 251	24 251	16 619	329	723	321	471
With own children under 18 years.....	11 262	11 262	7 359	140	343	137	257
Number of own children under 18 years.....	21 909	21 909	14 018	264	668	255	518
Female householder, no husband present	3 967	3 967	3 168	145	190	143	139
With own children under 18 years.....	2 687	2 687	2 127	102	144	100	113
Number of own children under 18 years.....	4 440	4 440	3 474	189	244	184	199
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	39 682	39 682	28 153	1 030	1 340	1 000	891
Never married.....	9 850	9 850	7 402	362	394	349	274
Now married, except separated.....	24 848	24 848	17 053	356	748	346	491
Separated.....	473	473	354	31	24	30	17
Widowed.....	877	877	673	61	18	60	13
Divorced.....	3 634	3 634	2 671	220	156	215	96
Females 15 years and over	44 030	44 030	32 426	1 002	1 354	980	898
Never married.....	8 413	8 413	6 646	213	243	209	177
Now married, except separated.....	24 940	24 940	17 131	355	751	347	485
Separated.....	656	656	514	28	40	28	30
Widowed.....	4 895	4 895	3 959	222	135	216	78
Divorced.....	5 126	5 126	4 176	184	185	180	128

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Yellowstone County		
	Billings, MT MSA	Total	Billings city
AGE			
All persons	511	511	439
Under 5 years	69	69	57
5 to 9 years	64	64	52
10 to 14 years	52	52	43
15 to 19 years	41	41	32
20 to 24 years	41	41	40
25 to 34 years	96	96	87
35 to 44 years	58	58	46
45 to 54 years	34	34	30
55 to 64 years	28	28	27
65 to 74 years	16	16	13
75 to 84 years	8	8	8
85 years and over	4	4	4
3 and 4 years	32	32	26
16 years and over	314	314	280
18 years and over	304	304	272
21 years and over	280	280	250
60 years and over	43	43	39
62 years and over	35	35	31
Median	24.1	24.1	24.6
Female	191	191	169
Under 5 years	35	35	26
5 to 9 years	25	25	20
10 to 14 years	18	18	17
15 to 19 years	17	17	17
20 to 24 years	9	9	9
25 to 34 years	29	29	26
35 to 44 years	17	17	16
45 to 54 years	11	11	9
55 to 64 years	15	15	15
65 to 74 years	6	6	5
75 to 84 years	7	7	7
85 years and over	2	2	2
3 and 4 years	14	14	9
16 years and over	108	108	101
18 years and over	104	104	97
21 years and over	95	95	88
60 years and over	24	24	23
62 years and over	19	19	18
Median	20.5	20.5	23.8
Male	320	320	270
Median age	24.7	24.7	25.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	511	511	439
In households	468	468	407
Householder	172	172	154
Family householder	96	96	82
Nonfamily householder	76	76	72
Living alone	61	61	57
Spouse	33	33	28
Child	188	188	162
Other relatives	26	26	24
Nonrelatives	49	49	39
Institutionalized persons	23	23	12
Other persons in group quarters	20	20	20
Persons per household	2.57	2.57	2.47
Persons per family	3.55	3.55	3.46
Persons 65 years and over	28	28	25
In households	26	26	23
Householder	18	18	16
Nonfamily householder	10	10	9
Living alone	10	10	9
Spouse	6	6	6
Other relatives	2	2	1
Nonrelatives	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	96	96	82
With own children under 18 years	68	68	56
Number of own children under 18 years	172	172	148
Married-couple families	56	56	45
With own children under 18 years	35	35	25
Number of own children under 18 years	63	63	47
Female householder, no husband present	26	26	24
With own children under 18 years	21	21	20
Number of own children under 18 years	87	87	80
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	213	213	181
Never married	105	105	91
Now married, except separated	72	72	59
Separated	9	9	7
Widowed	2	2	1
Divorced	25	25	23
Females 15 years and over	113	113	106
Never married	46	46	44
Now married, except separated	25	25	22
Separated	6	6	6
Widowed	16	16	15
Divorced	20	20	19

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Yellowstone County		
	Billings, MT MSA	Total	Billings city
AGE			
All persons	3 235	3 235	2 569
Under 5 years	450	450	377
5 to 9 years	423	423	334
10 to 14 years	335	335	252
15 to 19 years	284	284	222
20 to 24 years	260	260	220
25 to 34 years	595	595	503
35 to 44 years	444	444	346
45 to 54 years	226	226	154
55 to 64 years	121	121	87
65 to 74 years	59	59	45
75 to 84 years	34	34	27
85 years and over	4	4	2
3 and 4 years	161	161	131
16 years and over	1 963	1 963	1 562
18 years and over	1 851	1 851	1 473
21 years and over	1 686	1 686	1 338
60 years and over	145	145	109
62 years and over	116	116	90
Median	22.4	22.4	22.4
Female	1 682	1 682	1 340
Under 5 years	207	207	169
5 to 9 years	214	214	174
10 to 14 years	166	166	130
15 to 19 years	145	145	113
20 to 24 years	147	147	124
25 to 34 years	331	331	277
35 to 44 years	236	236	183
45 to 54 years	112	112	77
55 to 64 years	65	65	45
65 to 74 years	34	34	28
75 to 84 years	22	22	18
85 years and over	3	3	2
3 and 4 years	84	84	64
16 years and over	1 062	1 062	844
18 years and over	999	999	795
21 years and over	914	914	724
60 years and over	82	82	65
62 years and over	69	69	57
Median	23.7	23.7	23.4
Male	1 553	1 553	1 229
Median age	20.8	20.8	21.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	3 235	3 235	2 569
In households	3 091	3 091	2 436
Householder	895	895	727
Family householder	700	700	563
Nonfamily householder	195	195	164
Living alone	138	138	115
Spouse	416	416	302
Child	1 341	1 341	1 061
Other relatives	181	181	139
Nonrelatives	258	258	207
Institutionalized persons	87	87	77
Other persons in group quarters	57	57	56
Persons per household	3.21	3.21	3.18
Persons per family	3.58	3.58	3.54
Persons 65 years and over	97	97	74
In households	92	92	70
Householder	56	56	42
Nonfamily householder	18	18	13
Living alone	17	17	13
Spouse	18	18	14
Other relatives	18	18	14
Nonrelatives	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	5	5	4
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	700	700	563
With own children under 18 years	505	505	414
Number of own children under 18 years	1 168	1 168	933
Married-couple families	392	392	292
With own children under 18 years	268	268	207
Number of own children under 18 years	653	653	478
Female householder, no husband present	256	256	229
With own children under 18 years	205	205	182
Number of own children under 18 years	436	436	390
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	932	932	739
Never married	352	352	295
Now married, except separated	428	428	321
Separated	32	32	25
Widowed	11	11	8
Divorced	109	109	90
Females 15 years and over	1 095	1 095	867
Never married	366	366	312
Now married, except separated	463	463	333
Separated	40	40	32
Widowed	54	54	43
Divorced	172	172	147

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Yellowstone County		
	Billings, MT MSA	Total	Billings city
AGE			
All persons	612	612	479
Under 5 years	92	92	71
5 to 9 years	52	52	39
10 to 14 years	35	35	24
15 to 19 years	66	66	48
20 to 24 years	69	69	61
25 to 34 years	96	96	78
35 to 44 years	91	91	71
45 to 54 years	43	43	36
55 to 64 years	38	38	29
65 to 74 years	25	25	18
75 to 84 years	3	3	2
85 years and over	2	2	2
3 and 4 years	38	38	27
16 years and over	424	424	339
18 years and over	396	396	319
21 years and over	350	350	282
60 years and over	39	39	29
62 years and over	35	35	26
Median	24.3	24.3	24.6
Female	321	321	246
Under 5 years	48	48	34
5 to 9 years	29	29	23
10 to 14 years	14	14	10
15 to 19 years	33	33	24
20 to 24 years	29	29	24
25 to 34 years	52	52	38
35 to 44 years	49	49	38
45 to 54 years	29	29	26
55 to 64 years	22	22	17
65 to 74 years	13	13	10
75 to 84 years	2	2	1
85 years and over	1	1	1
3 and 4 years	19	19	11
16 years and over	226	226	176
18 years and over	211	211	165
21 years and over	189	189	149
60 years and over	22	22	17
62 years and over	20	20	15
Median	28.1	28.1	28.8
Male	291	291	233
Median age	22.5	22.5	22.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	612	612	479
In households	572	572	446
Householder	151	151	124
Family householder	109	109	83
Nonfamily householder	42	42	41
Living alone	29	29	28
Spouse	131	131	101
Child	230	230	172
Other relatives	28	28	18
Nonrelatives	32	32	31
Institutionalized persons	6	6	4
Other persons in group quarters	34	34	29
Persons per household	3.04	3.04	2.84
Persons per family	3.60	3.60	3.46
Persons 65 years and over	30	30	22
In households	29	29	21
Householder	15	15	12
Nonfamily householder	5	5	4
Living alone	5	5	4
Spouse	7	7	4
Other relatives	5	5	3
Nonrelatives	2	2	2
Institutionalized persons	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	109	109	83
With own children under 18 years	74	74	54
Number of own children under 18 years	202	202	152
Married-couple families	91	91	68
With own children under 18 years	62	62	45
Number of own children under 18 years	188	188	140
Female householder, no husband present	10	10	8
With own children under 18 years	8	8	6
Number of own children under 18 years	12	12	10
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	203	203	166
Never married	92	92	80
Now married, except separated	92	92	68
Separated	1	1	1
Widowed	4	4	4
Divorced	14	14	13
Females 15 years and over	230	230	179
Never married	66	66	52
Now married, except separated	141	141	108
Separated	2	2	2
Widowed	10	10	8
Divorced	11	11	9

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/RNA's in Yellowstone County	Billings city, Yellowstone County
		Total	Billings city	Tract 3	Tract 3 (pt.)
AGE					
All persons	3 158	3 158	2 481	652	650
Under 5 years	405	405	329	79	79
5 to 9 years	390	390	298	84	84
10 to 14 years	364	364	266	69	67
15 to 19 years	308	308	237	47	47
20 to 24 years	235	235	205	47	47
25 to 34 years	537	537	429	100	100
35 to 44 years	396	396	311	75	75
45 to 54 years	207	207	159	46	46
55 to 64 years	150	150	114	42	42
65 to 74 years	96	96	72	42	42
75 to 84 years	56	56	50	18	18
85 years and over	14	14	11	3	3
3 and 4 years	165	165	131	30	30
16 years and over	1 937	1 937	1 544	408	408
18 years and over	1 815	1 815	1 450	392	392
21 years and over	1 638	1 638	1 306	359	359
60 years and over	237	237	188	89	89
62 years and over	199	199	157	73	73
Median	21.9	21.9	22.2	25.0	25.1
Female	1 488	1 488	1 175	315	313
Under 5 years	177	177	142	35	35
5 to 9 years	177	177	138	40	40
10 to 14 years	176	176	127	35	33
15 to 19 years	137	137	110	24	24
20 to 24 years	112	112	97	22	22
25 to 34 years	250	250	207	53	53
35 to 44 years	200	200	155	36	36
45 to 54 years	94	94	70	15	15
55 to 64 years	75	75	55	21	21
65 to 74 years	51	51	40	25	25
75 to 84 years	33	33	30	9	9
85 years and over	6	6	4	-	-
3 and 4 years	79	79	61	18	18
16 years and over	932	932	749	200	200
18 years and over	883	883	707	190	190
21 years and over	804	804	643	175	175
60 years and over	119	119	97	46	46
62 years and over	103	103	83	38	38
Median	23.2	23.2	23.2	25.3	25.4
Male	1 670	1 670	1 306	337	337
Median age	21.0	21.0	21.5	24.5	24.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	3 158	3 158	2 481	652	650
In households	3 098	3 098	2 425	635	633
Householder	950	950	769	222	222
Family householder	687	687	543	145	145
Nonfamily householder	263	263	226	77	77
Living alone	218	218	188	67	67
Spouse	413	413	305	67	67
Child	1 420	1 420	1 097	261	259
Other relatives	127	127	101	41	41
Nonrelatives	188	188	153	44	44
Institutionalized persons	37	37	33	8	8
Other persons in group quarters	23	23	23	9	9
Persons per household	2.93	2.93	2.88	2.62	2.62
Persons per family	3.45	3.45	3.42	3.19	3.19
Persons 65 years and over	166	166	133	63	63
In households	156	156	124	59	59
Householder	116	116	91	43	43
Nonfamily householder	57	57	47	19	19
Living alone	56	56	46	18	18
Spouse	22	22	16	9	9
Other relatives	16	16	15	6	6
Nonrelatives	2	2	2	1	1
Institutionalized persons	10	10	9	4	4
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	687	687	543	145	145
With own children under 18 years	463	463	364	84	84
Number of own children under 18 years	1 225	1 225	936	221	219
Married-couple families	441	441	333	62	62
With own children under 18 years	284	284	211	30	30
Number of own children under 18 years	723	723	513	93	93
Female householder, no husband present	186	186	163	67	67
With own children under 18 years	140	140	121	46	46
Number of own children under 18 years	426	426	360	110	108
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	1 041	1 041	820	215	215
Never married	399	399	323	85	85
Now married, except separated	478	478	362	73	73
Separated	25	25	22	10	10
Widowed	24	24	22	13	13
Divorced	115	115	91	34	34
Females 15 years and over	958	958	768	205	205
Never married	284	284	237	69	69
Now married, except separated	423	423	317	62	62
Separated	36	36	32	10	10
Widowed	78	78	62	27	27
Divorced	137	137	120	37	37

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/RNA's in Yellowstone County		Billings city, Yellowstone County
	Billings, MT MSA	Total	Billings city	Tract 3	Tract 3 (pt.)
AGE					
All persons	106 068	106 068	75 327	2 182	2 118
Under 5 years	7 436	7 436	5 233	155	152
5 to 9 years	8 132	8 132	5 361	120	115
10 to 14 years	7 931	7 931	5 040	93	89
15 to 19 years	7 202	7 202	4 964	126	120
20 to 24 years	6 323	6 323	5 031	144	136
25 to 34 years	17 628	17 628	12 779	365	360
35 to 44 years	17 188	17 188	11 736	305	291
45 to 54 years	11 177	11 177	7 641	191	187
55 to 64 years	9 370	9 370	6 792	198	194
65 to 74 years	7 957	7 957	6 148	222	214
75 to 84 years	4 383	4 383	3 486	188	185
85 years and over	1 341	1 341	1 116	75	75
3 and 4 years	3 152	3 152	2 195	67	66
16 years and over	81 124	81 124	58 743	1 787	1 737
18 years and over	78 254	78 254	56 878	1 751	1 703
21 years and over	73 978	73 978	53 624	1 662	1 616
60 years and over	18 381	18 381	14 258	596	583
62 years and over	16 461	16 461	12 857	556	543
Median	34.1	34.1	34.4	37.4	37.5
Female	54 850	54 850	39 566	1 067	1 038
Under 5 years	3 524	3 524	2 460	78	76
5 to 9 years	4 001	4 001	2 628	58	56
10 to 14 years	3 871	3 871	2 506	35	32
15 to 19 years	3 599	3 599	2 552	65	63
20 to 24 years	3 351	3 351	2 691	71	69
25 to 34 years	9 264	9 264	6 703	182	177
35 to 44 years	8 642	8 642	5 952	120	117
45 to 54 years	5 666	5 666	3 969	76	74
55 to 64 years	4 879	4 879	3 611	91	90
65 to 74 years	4 382	4 382	3 490	124	120
75 to 84 years	2 685	2 685	2 171	112	109
85 years and over	986	986	833	55	55
3 and 4 years	1 471	1 471	995	33	32
16 years and over	42 739	42 739	31 486	881	861
18 years and over	41 354	41 354	30 567	869	849
21 years and over	39 111	39 111	28 819	820	800
60 years and over	10 499	10 499	8 370	344	336
62 years and over	9 470	9 470	7 597	321	313
Median	34.8	34.8	35.4	38.3	38.5
Male	51 218	51 218	35 761	1 115	1 080
Median age	33.5	33.5	33.5	36.8	36.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	106 068	106 068	75 327	2 182	2 118
In households	104 361	104 361	73 790	1 988	1 924
Householder	42 554	42 554	31 437	1 042	1 017
Family householder	28 935	28 935	20 244	450	437
Nonfamily householder	13 619	13 619	11 193	592	580
Living alone	11 389	11 389	9 356	512	501
Spouse	23 986	23 986	16 431	293	284
Child	31 599	31 599	21 130	446	426
Other relatives	2 143	2 143	1 585	50	49
Nonrelatives	4 079	4 079	3 207	157	148
Institutionalized persons	1 032	1 032	883	105	105
Other persons in group quarters	675	675	654	89	89
Persons per household	2.47	2.47	2.36	1.97	1.96
Persons per family	3.01	3.01	2.95	2.88	2.87
Persons 65 years and over	13 681	13 681	10 750	485	474
In households	12 920	12 920	10 075	403	392
Householder	9 002	9 002	7 063	320	311
Nonfamily householder	4 284	4 284	3 466	218	211
Living alone	4 181	4 181	3 386	206	199
Spouse	3 312	3 312	2 555	66	64
Other relatives	475	475	358	7	7
Nonrelatives	131	131	99	10	10
Institutionalized persons	754	754	671	80	80
Other persons in group quarters	7	7	4	2	2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	28 935	28 935	20 244	450	437
With own children under 18 years	14 294	14 294	9 704	224	217
Number of own children under 18 years	26 463	26 463	17 534	368	352
Married-couple families	24 004	24 004	16 435	296	288
With own children under 18 years	11 111	11 111	7 256	125	122
Number of own children under 18 years	21 453	21 453	13 725	218	209
Female householder, no husband present	3 866	3 866	3 080	111	109
With own children under 18 years	2 609	2 609	2 060	79	77
Number of own children under 18 years	4 173	4 173	3 248	128	125
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	39 115	39 115	27 721	918	888
Never married	9 624	9 624	7 227	314	301
Now married, except separated	24 590	24 590	16 863	321	311
Separated	462	462	345	28	27
Widowed	866	866	664	58	57
Divorced	3 573	3 573	2 622	197	192
Females 15 years and over	43 454	43 454	31 972	896	874
Never married	8 249	8 249	6 517	178	174
Now married, except separated	24 673	24 673	16 930	321	313
Separated	636	636	497	24	24
Widowed	4 851	4 851	3 925	210	204
Divorced	5 045	5 045	4 103	163	159

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County											
	Billings, MT MSA	Billings city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 7.03	Tract 7.04	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 13	
			Total											
RACE														
113 419 All persons	113 419	81 151	3 309	3 301	3 971	2 764	4 487	7 249	3 340	4 001	3 339	4 224	6 034	
107 921 White	107 921	76 738	2 964	2 530	3 849	2 667	4 364	6 916	3 262	3 761	3 104	3 588	5 888	
511 Black	511	439	21	129	3	9	1	19	8	9	18	81	6	
3 235 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3 235	2 569	252	369	73	61	70	207	32	149	115	391	89	
3 225 American Indian	3 225	2 564	252	368	73	59	70	204	32	149	115	391	89	
5 Eskimo	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
5 Aleut	5	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
612 Asian or Pacific Islander	612	479	22	12	25	11	19	48	25	34	15	18	36	
568 Asian	568	443	22	12	25	11	15	45	23	33	15	11	29	
124 Chinese	124	109	3	2	9	5	3	13	7	1	6	2	11	
56 Filipino	56	30	6	1	3	2	3	1	—	4	3	2	—	
158 Japanese	158	136	5	4	6	2	7	12	7	8	4	4	6	
33 Asian Indian	33	25	3	4	—	2	4	6	5	—	—	—	5	
101 Korean	101	80	4	3	2	2	1	9	5	2	—	1	4	
21 Vietnamese	21	20	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	
18 Cambodian	18	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
40 Hmong	40	29	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
5 Lootian	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	11	—	—	—	
10 Thai	10	8	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	1	
44 Other Asian	44	36	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	—	—	7	7	
31 Pacific Islander	31	27	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	—	7	7	
11 Hawaiian	11	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
— Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
— Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2 Other Pacific Islander	2	2	50	261	21	16	33	59	13	48	87	146	15	
1 140 Other race	1 140	926												
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
113 419 All persons	113 419	81 151	3 309	3 301	3 971	2 764	4 487	7 249	3 340	4 001	3 339	4 224	6 034	
3 158 Hispanic origin (of any race)	3 158	2 481	129	652	72	63	103	146	34	106	182	365	38	
2 501 Mexican	2 501	1 960	104	574	48	43	75	112	13	87	138	337	31	
66 Puerto Rican	66	43	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	7	—	
14 Cuban	14	14	—	69	24	1	—	31	2	16	41	21	7	
577 Other Hispanic	577	464	22	—	—	19	21	—	19	—	—	—	—	
110 261 Not of Hispanic origin	110 261	78 670	3 180	2 649	3 899	2 701	4 384	7 103	3 306	3 895	3 157	3 859	5 996	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
113 419 All persons	113 419	81 151	3 309	3 301	3 971	2 764	4 487	7 249	3 340	4 001	3 339	4 224	6 034	
107 921 White	107 921	76 738	2 964	2 530	3 849	2 667	4 364	6 916	3 262	3 761	3 104	3 588	5 888	
1 853 Hispanic origin	1 853	1 411	44	348	—	44	67	83	21	53	93	186	24	
106 068 Not of Hispanic origin	106 068	75 327	2 900	2 182	3 802	2 623	4 297	6 833	3 241	3 708	3 011	3 402	5 864	
511 Black	511	439	21	129	3	9	1	19	8	9	18	81	6	
46 Hispanic origin	46	42	5	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	
465 Not of Hispanic origin	465	397	16	115	—	8	—	19	—	9	15	74	6	
3 235 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3 235	2 569	252	369	73	61	70	207	32	149	115	391	89	
149 Hispanic origin	149	126	9	33	3	2	3	8	1	7	4	26	—	
3 086 Not of Hispanic origin	3 086	2 426	243	336	70	59	67	199	31	142	111	365	89	
612 Asian or Pacific Islander	612	479	22	12	25	11	19	48	25	34	15	18	36	
8 Hispanic origin	8	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
604 Not of Hispanic origin	604	472	19	12	24	11	19	48	25	34	15	18	36	
1 140 Other race	1 140	926	50	261	21	16	33	59	13	48	87	146	15	
1 102 Hispanic origin	1 102	895	48	257	21	16	33	55	12	46	82	146	14	
38 Not of Hispanic origin	38	31	2	4	—	—	—	4	1	2	5	—	—	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Yellowstone County)—Con.										Billings city, Yellowstone County				
	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17.01	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02	Tract 18.03	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6		
RACE															
All persons	6 971	6 125	4 422	6 373	2 669	3 071	2 174	813	3 309	3 233	5 237	3 971	3 055		
White	6 837	6 017	4 103	6 149	2 636	3 016	2 131	737	2 964	2 464	4 899	3 849	2 929		
Black	22	6	10	32	—	—	—	14	21	129	31	3	15		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	66	45	261	117	6	24	31	50	252	367	232	73	54		
Asian	66	42	260	117	6	24	31	50	252	367	232	73	54		
Eskimo	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Asian or Pacific Islander	28	5	13	40	26	21	9	6	22	12	35	25	32		
Asian	27	4	11	39	26	21	9	6	22	12	32	25	27		
Chinese	4	2	2	16	5	1	—	1	3	2	5	9	—		
Filipino	8	2	2	3	1	7	8	3	6	1	3	3	1		
Japanese	2	1	2	3	1	3	—	3	5	4	6	6	20		
Asian Indian	6	1	5	16	3	9	1	1	3	3	3	2	4		
Korean	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Laotian	—	—	—	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—		
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pacific Islander	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5		
Hawaiian	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—		
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other race	18	52	35	35	1	10	3	6	50	261	40	21	25		
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons	6 971	6 125	4 422	6 373	2 669	3 071	2 174	813	3 309	3 233	5 237	3 971	3 055		
Hispanic origin (of any race)	69	162	73	107	22	41	19	32	129	650	144	72	46		
Mexican	51	134	47	51	20	37	4	23	104	572	120	48	34		
Puerto Rican	2	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	3	8	—	—	2		
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Hispanic	16	28	18	50	2	4	3	9	22	69	23	24	10		
Not of Hispanic origin	6 902	5 963	4 349	6 266	2 647	3 030	2 155	781	3 180	2 583	5 093	3 899	3 009		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons	6 971	6 125	4 422	6 373	2 669	3 071	2 174	813	3 309	3 233	5 237	3 971	3 055		
White	6 837	6 017	4 103	6 149	2 636	3 016	2 131	737	2 964	2 464	4 899	3 849	2 929		
Hispanic origin	48	109	37	66	21	31	16	22	64	346	89	47	19		
Not of Hispanic origin	6 789	5 908	4 066	6 083	2 615	2 985	2 115	715	2 900	2 118	4 810	3 802	2 910		
Black	22	6	10	32	—	—	—	14	21	129	31	3	15		
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	5	14	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	22	6	10	28	—	—	—	13	16	115	31	3	15		
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	66	45	261	117	6	24	31	50	252	367	232	73	54		
Hispanic origin	2	2	5	5	—	—	—	3	9	33	15	3	1		
Not of Hispanic origin	64	43	256	112	6	24	31	47	243	334	217	70	53		
Asian or Pacific Islander	28	5	13	40	26	21	9	6	22	12	35	25	32		
Hispanic origin	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	27	5	13	40	26	21	9	6	19	12	34	24	31		
Other race	18	52	35	35	1	10	3	6	50	261	40	21	25		
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Not of Hispanic origin	18	51	31	32	1	10	3	6	48	257	39	21	25		

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area															Billings city, Yellowstone County—Con.										
RACE		Tract 7 01 (pt.)	Tract 7 02 (pt.)	Tract 7 03 (pt.)	Tract 7 04 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 01 (pt.)	Tract 9 02 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)											
All persons		2 741	3 654	7 117	3 074	—	2 876	3 013	4 667	5 147	2 574	6 034	438	—											
White		2 644	3 556	6 788	3 001	—	2 657	2 474	4 352	4 954	2 473	5 888	431	—											
Black		9	1	19	5	—	18	67	28	15	8	6	—	—											
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		61	63	205	31	—	105	335	207	109	64	89	3	—											
Asian or Pacific Islander		59	63	202	31	—	105	335	207	109	64	89	3	—											
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
Asian		11	12	47	25	—	12	16	32	27	14	36	4	—											
Chinese		11	11	44	23	—	12	9	32	26	14	29	4	—											
Filipino		5	2	13	7	—	6	2	5	2	6	11	3	—											
Japanese		2	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
Asian Indian		2	4	12	7	—	1	4	20	4	2	6	—	—											
Korean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
Vietnamese		2	1	9	5	—	—	1	2	3	3	4	1	—											
Cambodian		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—											
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	—	—	—	—											
Thai		—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—											
Other Asian		—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—											
Pacific Islander		—	1	3	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	7	—	—											
Hawaiian		—	1	3	2	—	—	7	—	1	—	7	—	—											
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
Other race		16	22	58	12	—	84	121	48	42	15	15	—	—											
HISPANIC ORIGIN																									
All persons		2 741	3 654	7 117	3 074	—	2 876	3 013	4 667	5 147	2 574	6 034	438	—											
Hispanic origin (of any race)		63	72	138	31	—	161	281	184	111	42	38	—	—											
Mexican		43	56	104	12	—	125	260	136	83	18	31	—	—											
Puerto Rican		—	4	3	—	—	—	3	7	3	—	—	—	—											
Cuban		1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—											
Other Hispanic		19	10	31	17	—	35	18	41	21	20	7	—	—											
Not of Hispanic origin		2 678	3 582	6 979	3 043	—	2 715	2 732	4 483	5 036	2 532	5 996	438	—											
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																									
All persons		2 741	3 654	7 117	3 074	—	2 876	3 013	4 667	5 147	2 574	6 034	438	—											
White		2 644	3 556	6 788	3 001	—	2 657	2 474	4 352	4 954	2 473	5 888	431	—											
Hispanic origin		44	47	76	19	—	75	129	134	64	21	24	—	—											
Not of Hispanic origin		2 600	3 509	6 712	2 982	—	2 582	2 345	4 218	4 890	2 452	5 864	431	—											
Black		9	1	19	5	—	18	67	28	15	8	6	—	—											
Hispanic origin		1	—	—	—	—	3	7	1	5	5	—	—	—											
Not of Hispanic origin		8	1	19	5	—	15	60	27	10	3	6	—	—											
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		61	63	205	31	—	105	335	207	109	64	89	3	—											
Hispanic origin		2	3	8	1	—	4	24	3	4	4	—	—	—											
Not of Hispanic origin		59	60	197	30	—	101	311	204	105	60	89	3	—											
Asian or Pacific Islander		11	12	47	25	—	12	16	32	27	14	36	4	—											
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
Not of Hispanic origin		11	12	47	25	—	12	16	32	26	14	36	4	—											
Other race		16	22	58	12	—	84	121	48	42	15	15	—	—											
Hispanic origin		16	22	54	11	—	79	121	46	37	12	14	—	—											
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	4	1	—	5	—	2	5	3	1	—	—											

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings city, Yellowstone County—Con.										Remainder of Yellowstone County			
	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 18.03 (pt.)	Tract 18.04	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.03 (pt.)	
RACE														
All persons	—	6 276	4 486	1 464	3 061	2 169	2 742	—	68	—	23	833	132	
White	—	6 064	4 347	1 451	3 006	2 126	2 684	—	66	—	23	808	128	
Black	—	28	13	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	114	68	5	24	31	27	—	2	—	—	7	2	
American Indian	—	114	68	5	24	31	27	—	1	—	—	7	2	
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	35	24	7	21	9	15	—	—	—	—	7	1	
Asian	—	34	18	7	21	9	15	—	—	—	—	4	1	
Chinese	—	15	10	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Filipino	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Japanese	—	3	4	1	7	8	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Korean	—	12	2	2	9	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vietnamese	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Camboodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pacific Islander	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
Hawaiian	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	—	35	34	1	10	3	7	—	—	—	—	11	1	
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	—	6 276	4 486	1 464	3 061	2 169	2 742	—	68	—	23	833	132	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	102	78	9	41	19	38	—	2	—	—	31	6	
Mexican	—	46	66	9	37	12	19	—	2	—	—	17	8	
Puerto Rican	—	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Hispanic	—	50	12	—	4	3	19	—	—	—	—	11	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	—	6 174	4 408	1 455	3 020	2 150	2 704	—	66	—	23	802	124	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	—	6 276	4 486	1 464	3 061	2 169	2 742	—	68	—	23	833	132	
White	—	6 064	4 347	1 451	3 006	2 126	2 684	—	66	—	23	808	128	
Hispanic origin	—	66	43	8	31	16	27	—	2	—	—	20	7	
Not of Hispanic origin	—	5 998	4 304	1 443	2 975	2 110	2 657	—	64	—	23	788	121	
Black	—	28	13	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	—	28	13	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	114	68	5	24	31	27	—	2	—	—	7	2	
Hispanic origin	—	4	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	—	110	67	5	24	31	23	—	2	—	—	7	2	
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	35	24	7	21	9	15	—	—	—	—	7	1	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	—	35	24	7	21	9	15	—	—	—	—	7	1	
Other race	—	35	34	1	10	3	7	—	—	—	—	11	1	
Hispanic origin	—	32	34	1	10	3	7	—	—	—	—	11	1	
Not of Hispanic origin	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

RACE

RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County						
		Total	Billings city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 7.03	Tract 7.04
All housing units	48 781	48 781	35 964	2 095	1 709	2 104	1 114	1 605	3 052	1 095
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	44 689	44 689	33 181	1 834	1 403	1 957	1 012	1 519	2 811	1 049
Owner-occupied housing units	29 371	29 371	20 297	473	536	1 145	634	1 102	1 706	899
Percent of occupied housing units	65.7	65.7	61.2	25.8	38.2	58.5	62.6	72.5	60.7	85.7
White	28 797	28 797	19 907	465	471	1 133	622	1 086	1 661	885
Black	54	54	43	1	17	—	1	—	2	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	271	271	161	4	14	6	5	7	19	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	87	87	69	1	2	3	2	3	14	4
Other race	162	162	117	2	32	3	4	6	10	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	405	405	282	6	68	8	12	20	17	8
White, not of Hispanic origin	28 562	28 562	19 746	462	437	1 128	615	1 072	1 654	879
Renter-occupied housing units	15 318	15 318	12 884	1 361	867	812	378	417	1 105	150
White	14 295	14 295	11 958	1 233	684	783	362	408	1 044	146
Black	118	118	111	8	35	—	2	—	5	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	624	624	566	93	79	17	10	6	44	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	64	64	55	8	3	4	1	—	2	—
Other race	217	217	194	19	66	8	3	3	10	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	545	545	487	48	154	16	10	8	23	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	13 992	13 992	11 691	1 210	605	775	355	404	1 031	143
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	4 092	4 092	2 783	261	306	147	102	86	241	46
For sale only	877	877	636	45	50	37	27	30	37	29
For rent	1 735	1 735	1 324	134	122	76	49	31	151	10
Rented or sold, not occupied	269	269	172	5	37	3	1	5	11	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	204	204	113	7	2	10	3	2	7	—
For migrant workers	31	31	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	976	976	536	70	94	21	22	18	35	5
Boarded up	88	88	64	7	34	1	1	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room	601	601	536	80	66	13	1	2	12	—
2 rooms	1 792	1 792	1 566	215	192	92	26	10	129	4
3 rooms	4 075	4 075	3 330	568	363	245	42	45	255	13
4 rooms	9 997	9 997	7 618	656	407	460	256	244	805	70
5 rooms	9 742	9 742	6 643	284	332	414	211	320	583	116
6 rooms	6 628	6 628	4 559	124	168	309	211	287	345	178
7 rooms	5 293	5 293	3 725	93	79	222	149	257	236	204
8 or more rooms	10 653	10 653	7 987	75	102	349	298	440	687	510
Median, all housing units	5.3	5.3	5.2	3.8	4.1	5.1	5.7	6.1	5.1	7.3
Mean, all housing units	5.7	5.7	5.7	4.0	4.3	5.4	6.1	6.4	5.6	7.4
Median, occupied housing units	5.4	5.4	5.4	3.8	4.2	5.2	5.9	6.2	5.2	7.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.3	6.3	6.5	5.0	5.2	6.1	7.0	6.6	6.4	7.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.4	5.0	4.1	5.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	30 688	30 688	21 809	842	1 047	1 292	681	1 169	1 326	968
1, attached	1 370	1 370	1 279	32	16	84	18	122	114	29
2	2 824	2 824	2 677	289	150	303	35	170	112	23
3 or 4	2 435	2 435	2 286	215	96	148	214	18	361	36
5 to 9	2 418	2 418	2 241	156	203	95	41	5	353	21
10 to 19	1 404	1 404	1 305	127	86	56	23	19	92	17
20 to 49	640	640	618	184	31	4	—	—	75	—
50 or more	747	747	747	154	54	93	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	5 675	5 675	2 608	79	11	2	93	82	576	1
Other	580	580	394	17	15	27	9	20	43	—
Occupied housing units	44 689	44 689	33 181	1 834	1 403	1 957	1 012	1 519	2 811	1 049
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	11 833	11 833	9 742	924	615	767	192	239	715	97
2 persons	15 262	15 262	11 375	576	361	719	329	460	896	284
3 persons	7 070	7 070	5 103	191	188	234	195	300	453	225
4 persons	6 541	6 541	4 388	90	124	159	185	325	462	285
5 persons	2 752	2 752	1 797	37	76	54	84	135	212	109
6 or more persons	1 231	1 231	776	16	39	24	27	60	73	49
Median, occupied housing units	2.19	2.19	2.10	1.50—	1.74	1.79	2.45	2.70	2.27	3.14
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.33	2.33	2.27	1.72	1.96	1.96	2.76	2.79	2.55	3.24
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.82	1.82	1.74	1.50—	1.52	1.50—	2.09	2.50	1.87	2.50
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	43 844	43 844	32 625	1 784	1 332	1 939	995	1 507	2 749	1 041
1.01 to 1.50	639	639	403	25	46	14	15	12	47	7
1.51 or more	206	206	153	25	25	4	2	—	15	1
Mean .....	.43	.43	.41	.45	.49	.37	.44	.45	.45	.43
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	22 067	22 067	16 663	380	477	1 005	535	959	1 151	840
Less than \$20,000	414	414	253	37	73	10	2	6	5	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	2 435	2 435	1 608	127	229	97	30	48	97	7
\$40,000 to \$59,999	7 141	7 141	5 414	166	147	352	138	424	184	115
\$60,000 to \$79,999	6 804	6 804	5 423	31	21	370	192	388	588	399
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2 797	2 797	2 152	12	6	110	114	76	237	196
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 759	1 759	1 327	6	1	43	49	13	37	105
\$150,000 to \$199,999	465	465	316	1	—	15	8	3	—	12
\$200,000 to \$249,999	145	145	96	—	—	5	2	—	—	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999	66	66	40	—	—	3	—	—	—	1
\$300,000 or more	41	41	34	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Median (dollars)	62 500	62 500	63 100	42 600	34 300	62 000	70 200	60 100	71 500	73 600
Mean (dollars)	69 000	69 000	69 300	44 100	35 500	65 800	73 000	61 900	69 300	80 100
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	14 876	14 876	12 760	1 356	855	802	373	407	1 098	148
Median contract rent (dollars)	288	288	295	247	179	293	322	359	301	394
Mean contract rent (dollars)	301	301	306	248	195	295	336	357	310	412
With meals included in rent	391	391	379	99	2	1	—	1	3	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	665	665	676	275	200	875	—	513	542	—
No meals included in rent	13 948	13 948	12 075	1 241	823	783	362	398	1 078	145
No cash rent	537	537	306	16	30	18	11	8	17	3

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County—Con.								
	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17.01	Tract 18.01
All housing units.....	1 516	1 474	1 731	2 457	2 566	2 513	1 649	2 913	874
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	1 381	1 314	1 508	2 363	2 347	2 216	1 490	2 730	832
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 103	950	988	1 847	1 951	1 741	1 231	1 796	796
Percent of occupied housing units.....	79.9	72.3	65.5	78.2	83.1	78.6	82.6	65.8	95.7
White.....	1 062	912	938	1 831	1 930	1 717	1 170	1 767	790
Black.....	1	1	5	3	2	2	3	6	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	27	13	17	8	13	6	49	13	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4	5	3	6	4	1	3	7	4
Other race.....	9	17	25	2	2	15	6	3	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	16	35	58	7	9	33	12	13	5
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 055	894	906	1 826	1 924	1 699	1 164	1 758	785
Renter-occupied housing units.....	278	364	520	516	396	475	259	934	36
White.....	260	333	423	493	392	462	241	898	35
Black.....	2	2	14	1	1	1	—	5	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	13	15	64	18	2	4	13	24	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	1
Other race.....	2	12	19	3	—	7	4	7	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	8	21	50	7	1	12	6	15	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	254	324	397	488	391	457	238	889	35
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	135	160	223	94	219	297	159	183	42
For sale only.....	26	29	28	31	43	50	42	64	23
For rent.....	52	98	129	44	47	55	38	71	5
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	10	8	10	4	13	20	6	15	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	5	6	5	5	24	37	11	6	1
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	23	3	—	3
Other vacant.....	42	19	51	10	91	112	59	27	4
Boarded up.....	—	1	6	—	3	11	2	—	1
ROOMS									
1 room.....	13	11	6	29	11	13	6	4	—
2 rooms.....	31	59	41	142	26	35	28	126	—
3 rooms.....	82	81	119	105	96	151	63	200	5
4 rooms.....	358	435	485	165	354	474	270	931	18
5 rooms.....	410	386	419	231	561	634	390	764	27
6 rooms.....	236	196	247	276	447	462	258	432	58
7 rooms.....	158	137	169	314	360	334	237	213	122
8 or more rooms.....	228	169	245	1 195	711	410	397	243	644
Median, all housing units.....	5.2	4.9	5.0	7.4	6.0	5.4	5.8	4.8	8.5+
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.2	5.4	7.1	6.3	5.8	6.1	5.0	8.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.2	5.0	5.1	7.5	6.2	5.6	5.9	4.8	8.5+
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.2	5.4	8.0	6.4	5.8	6.2	5.2	8.5+
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.8	4.3	4.4	3.5	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.0	7.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	837	855	1 102	2 006	1 829	1 804	1 099	855	856
1, attached.....	5	32	96	33	20	7	22	124	7
2.....	8	29	60	61	11	17	8	133	6
3 or 4.....	21	10	42	18	—	22	—	23	3
5 to 9.....	—	7	22	7	7	19	—	404	—
10 to 19.....	—	1	50	78	—	—	—	124	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	73	—	—	—	7	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	167	—	—	—	103	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	630	518	319	—	682	634	512	1 070	1
Other.....	15	22	40	14	17	10	8	70	1
Occupied housing units.....	1 381	1 314	1 508	2 363	2 347	2 216	1 490	2 730	832
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	245	314	342	518	292	412	216	846	44
2 persons.....	425	451	468	968	819	770	482	900	272
3 persons.....	252	240	271	358	405	362	272	443	175
4 persons.....	272	191	239	317	518	400	300	373	209
5 persons.....	131	84	132	139	230	183	133	127	92
6 or more persons.....	56	34	56	63	83	89	87	41	40
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.58	2.26	2.38	2.19	2.65	2.40	2.67	2.08	3.07
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.58	2.22	2.32	2.29	2.74	2.42	2.66	2.21	3.07
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.58	2.39	2.55	1.50	2.34	2.33	2.72	1.76	3.10
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 331	1 284	1 455	2 348	2 301	2 165	1 429	2 693	829
1.01 to 1.50.....	43	23	48	11	36	41	52	31	2
1.51 or more.....	7	5	5	4	10	10	9	6	1
Mean.....	.51	.48	.49	.35	.45	.47	.48	.46	.37
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	587	598	746	1 720	1 075	706	597	769	747
Less than \$20,000.....	12	6	62	3	11	41	3	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	121	162	227	9	51	113	37	18	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	284	336	378	158	151	203	223	300	8
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	139	81	61	554	352	200	175	353	76
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	21	7	8	456	283	99	71	85	137
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	7	4	7	348	169	44	72	11	316
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	3	2	3	125	32	5	9	2	134
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	41	14	1	5	—	44
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	11	5	—	2	—	24
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	15	7	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	52 100	46 600	44 200	85 300	78 300	59 500	62 800	63 500	119 100
Mean (dollars).....	52 800	48 200	43 700	98 900	86 300	60 900	71 300	64 200	133 800
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	273	356	509	511	294	342	215	927	30
Median contract rent (dollars).....	273	277	232	424	267	233	255	230	519
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	288	284	239	596	300	251	281	308	600
With meals included in rent.....	1	—	1	174	9	1	—	2	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	463	—	337	1 084	264	213	—	463	—
No meals included in rent.....	251	336	482	315	241	277	188	904	25
No cash rent.....	21	20	26	22	44	64	27	21	5

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County—Con.		Billings city, Yellowstone County							
	Tract 18.02	Tract 18.03	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)
All housing units	1 106	835	701	2 095	1 680	2 806	2 104	1 060	1 108	1 330
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 068	817	582	1 834	1 376	2 502	1 957	1 018	1 006	1 254
Owner-occupied housing units	743	691	17	473	518	1 105	1 145	822	630	871
Percent of occupied housing units	69.6	84.6	2.9	25.8	37.6	44.2	58.5	80.7	62.6	69.5
White	734	684	17	465	453	1 091	1 133	818	618	859
Black	—	—	—	1	17	2	—	—	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	5	—	4	14	8	6	1	5	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	2	—	1	2	2	3	1	2	1
Other race	3	—	—	2	32	2	3	2	4	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	8	4	—	6	68	6	8	4	12	15
White, not of Hispanic origin	729	680	17	462	419	1 087	1 128	816	611	848
Renter-occupied housing units	325	126	565	1 361	858	1 397	612	196	376	383
White	319	120	527	1 233	677	1 297	783	188	360	375
Black	—	—	8	8	35	—	—	—	2	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	6	20	93	77	61	17	7	10	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	—	5	8	3	8	4	—	1	—
Other race	—	—	5	19	66	15	8	1	3	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4	—	18	48	154	42	16	4	10	7
White, not of Hispanic origin	315	120	514	1 210	598	1 272	775	185	353	372
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	38	18	119	261	304	304	147	42	102	76
For sale only	9	3	18	45	50	70	37	12	27	22
For rent	22	6	66	134	121	147	76	12	49	31
Rented or sold, not occupied	4	3	2	5	37	10	3	8	1	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	3	9	7	2	10	10	3	3	2
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	2	3	24	70	93	67	21	7	22	17
Boarded up	—	—	2	7	34	4	1	—	1	—
ROOMS										
1 room	—	1	214	80	66	55	13	2	1	2
2 rooms	17	8	101	215	191	163	92	12	26	10
3 rooms	37	25	219	568	360	466	245	46	42	39
4 rooms	192	82	118	656	398	584	460	77	256	220
5 rooms	150	173	26	284	324	474	414	144	209	283
6 rooms	136	115	12	124	166	379	309	168	130	231
7 rooms	162	144	7	93	76	243	222	164	149	200
8 or more rooms	412	287	4	75	99	442	349	447	295	345
Median, all housing units	6.6	6.6	2.7	3.8	4.1	4.8	5.1	7.0	5.7	6.0
Mean, all housing units	6.7	6.7	2.6	4.0	4.3	5.2	5.4	7.1	6.1	6.3
Median, occupied housing units	6.7	6.6	2.6	3.8	4.2	4.9	5.2	7.1	5.9	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	7.6	6.8	5.3	5.0	5.2	6.3	6.1	7.5	7.0	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.9	2.6	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.9	4.4	4.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	771	738	50	842	1 024	1 635	1 292	920	676	919
1, attached	59	24	3	32	16	72	84	8	18	119
2	43	18	39	289	150	407	303	95	35	160
3 or 4	107	2	25	215	96	292	148	10	214	17
5 to 9	107	7	109	156	203	221	95	20	41	3
10 to 19	15	13	173	127	86	148	56	—	23	19
20 to 49	—	31	105	184	31	—	4	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	176	154	54	—	93	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	—	79	5	—	2	—	92	73
Other	4	2	21	17	15	31	27	7	9	20
Occupied housing units	1 068	817	582	1 834	1 376	2 502	1 957	1 018	1 006	1 254
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	189	137	468	924	604	1 082	767	242	192	209
2 persons	430	321	75	576	356	738	719	436	328	392
3 persons	189	139	24	191	185	321	234	149	194	246
4 persons	160	152	9	90	120	231	159	116	182	246
5 persons	73	46	5	37	74	80	54	52	84	113
6 or more persons	27	22	1	16	37	50	24	23	26	48
Median, occupied housing units	2.30	2.35	1.50—	1.50—	1.74	1.73	1.79	2.11	2.45	2.61
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.44	2.37	1.50—	1.72	1.95	2.02	1.96	2.14	2.76	2.70
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.99	2.20	1.50—	1.50—	1.52	1.50—	1.50—	1.91	2.08	2.43
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 055	812	569	1 784	1 306	2 448	1 939	1 012	989	1 244
1.01 to 1.50	10	5	3	25	45	37	14	4	15	10
1.51 or more	3	—	10	25	25	17	4	2	2	—
Mean	.38	.40	.49	.45	.49	.39	.37	.33	.44	.45
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	683	633	11	380	464	961	1 005	757	532	761
Less than \$20,000	2	4	5	37	73	21	10	4	2	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999	12	13	2	127	222	169	97	22	30	43
\$40,000 to \$59,999	101	245	2	166	142	357	352	172	138	374
\$60,000 to \$79,999	195	335	1	31	20	258	370	179	191	300
\$80,000 to \$99,999	196	31	—	12	6	82	110	114	114	37
\$100,000 to \$149,999	155	5	1	6	1	52	43	151	48	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	16	—	—	1	—	15	15	54	7	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	—	—	—	—	3	5	20	2	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—
Median (dollars)	83 200	61 700	36 300	42 600	34 000	54 800	62 000	80 200	70 100	58 400
Mean (dollars)	87 900	61 800	40 800	44 100	35 400	61 400	65 800	94 000	72 700	59 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	322	123	563	1 356	846	1 381	802	195	372	373
Median contract rent (dollars)	353	401	233	247	178	267	293	350	322	356
Mean contract rent (dollars)	367	389	251	248	194	276	295	363	335	356
With meals included in rent	—	—	83	99	2	4	1	2	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	—	373	275	200	434	875	619	—	—
No meals included in rent	315	117	467	1 241	816	1 351	783	182	361	365
No cash rent	7	6	13	16	28	26	18	11	11	8

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings city, Yellowstone County—Con.									
	Tract 7.03 (pt.)	Tract 7.04 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 985	1 010	—	1 277	1 135	2 284	2 606	1 152	2 457	155
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	2 746	967	—	1 134	989	2 091	2 430	1 112	2 363	145
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 662	822	—	823	612	1 006	1 416	769	1 847	137
Percent of occupied housing units.....	60.5	85.0	—	72.6	61.9	48.1	58.3	69.2	78.2	94.5
White.....	1 618	809	—	788	573	986	1 398	762	1 831	135
Black.....	2	1	—	3	4	3	1	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	18	5	—	13	14	10	8	5	8	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	14	4	—	4	2	3	3	—	6	1
Other race.....	10	3	—	15	19	4	6	2	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	16	8	—	29	40	14	11	4	7	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 612	803	—	774	553	976	1 393	760	1 826	135
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 084	145	—	311	377	1 085	1 014	343	516	8
White.....	1 024	141	—	282	297	1 004	974	317	493	8
Black.....	5	1	—	2	12	7	2	4	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	44	2	—	15	54	55	24	16	18	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	1	—	1	—	7	6	4	1	—
Other race.....	9	—	—	11	14	12	8	2	3	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	21	3	—	17	36	42	20	7	7	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 012	138	—	276	280	974	964	315	488	8
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	239	43	—	143	146	193	176	40	94	10
For sale only.....	37	28	—	29	17	40	54	6	31	3
For rent.....	151	8	—	91	98	86	60	3	44	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	11	2	—	7	5	16	18	3	4	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	6	—	—	1	2	5	10	19	5	4
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	34	5	—	15	24	46	34	9	10	3
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	1	5	6	3	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	12	—	—	10	3	26	15	2	29	—
2 rooms.....	123	4	—	57	30	133	58	38	142	—
3 rooms.....	246	11	—	72	77	239	256	28	105	1
4 rooms.....	795	69	—	382	286	697	654	251	165	4
5 rooms.....	565	105	—	328	251	521	580	229	231	18
6 rooms.....	334	165	—	162	153	262	339	183	276	18
7 rooms.....	228	186	—	117	128	177	239	132	314	33
8 or more rooms.....	682	470	—	149	207	229	465	289	1 195	81
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	7.3	—	4.9	5.2	4.6	5.1	5.7	7.4	7.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	7.4	—	5.2	5.6	4.9	5.5	6.0	7.1	7.7
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.2	7.4	—	4.9	5.4	4.6	5.1	5.7	7.5	7.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	7.6	—	5.2	5.9	5.4	5.8	6.5	8.0	7.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.1	5.4	—	4.3	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.5	7.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 276	883	—	766	746	1 465	1 529	742	2 006	143
1, attached.....	111	29	—	31	92	58	133	87	33	12
2.....	107	23	—	22	52	244	343	43	61	—
3 or 4.....	361	36	—	9	40	168	250	48	18	—
5 to 9.....	346	21	—	7	21	178	135	77	7	—
10 to 19.....	91	17	—	1	42	90	90	79	78	—
20 to 49.....	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	73	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	167	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	575	1	—	420	113	64	92	1	—	—
Other.....	43	—	—	21	29	17	34	7	14	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 746	967	—	1 134	989	2 091	2 430	1 112	2 363	145
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	682	96	—	281	202	682	896	258	518	12
2 persons.....	883	255	—	378	270	747	883	506	968	44
3 persons.....	445	207	—	204	177	326	304	166	358	36
4 persons.....	455	266	—	167	186	226	230	128	317	37
5 persons.....	209	95	—	74	106	69	78	34	139	14
6 or more persons.....	72	48	—	30	48	41	39	20	63	2
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.28	3.14	—	2.26	2.63	1.99	1.86	2.09	2.19	2.96
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.58	3.26	—	2.21	2.56	2.03	1.97	2.12	2.29	2.92
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.88	2.49	—	2.41	2.72	1.93	1.66	2.02	1.50	3.25
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	2 684	959	—	1 105	949	2 044	2 399	1 103	2 348	144
1.01 to 1.50.....	47	7	—	23	35	31	21	7	11	1
1.51 or more.....	15	1	—	6	5	16	10	2	4	—
Mean.....	.45	.43	—	.48	.51	.45	.38	.38	.35	.39
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 115	773	—	552	531	882	1 134	665	1 720	130
Less than \$20,000.....	2	1	—	5	42	27	8	3	3	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	88	7	—	150	143	252	134	29	9	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	174	94	—	326	296	484	587	194	158	5
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	578	369	—	65	44	104	318	261	554	35
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	235	184	—	4	3	14	62	99	456	38
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	35	102	—	1	3	1	22	55	348	40
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	3	11	—	1	—	—	2	15	125	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	41	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	11	3
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	4
Median (dollars).....	71 800	74 000	—	46 200	45 400	46 500	54 500	66 700	85 300	91 300
Mean (dollars).....	69 800	80 800	—	47 000	43 800	46 300	56 800	74 200	98 900	112 100
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 077	144	—	308	371	1 076	1 006	339	511	8
Median contract rent (dollars).....	302	393	—	281	234	279	335	297	424	412
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	310	411	—	284	242	278	329	293	596	439
With meals included in rent.....	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	174	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	542	—	—	—	337	187	—	253	1 084	—
No meals included in rent.....	1 057	141	—	293	359	1 054	978	329	315	8
No cash rent.....	17	3	—	15	11	21	28	5	22	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings city, Yellowstone County—Con.							
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 18.03 (pt.)	Tract 18.04
All housing units.....	—	—	2 883	1 756	456	1 101	833	990
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	—	—	2 705	1 693	438	1 063	815	961
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	1 775	1 225	419	739	691	773
Percent of occupied housing units.....	—	—	65.6	72.4	95.7	69.5	84.8	80.4
White.....	—	—	1 748	1 209	415	730	684	767
Black.....	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	12	9	2	3	5	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	7	3	2	3	2	3
Other race.....	—	—	3	1	—	3	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	12	5	1	8	4	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	—	1 739	1 205	414	725	680	763
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	930	468	19	324	124	188
White.....	—	—	894	449	19	318	118	180
Black.....	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	24	9	—	5	6	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	15	11	—	4	—	5
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	—	885	443	19	314	118	178
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	—	—	178	63	18	38	18	29
For sale only.....	—	—	63	7	13	9	3	15
For rent.....	—	—	71	38	1	22	6	9
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	14	10	2	4	3	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	6	4	—	1	3	1
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	—	24	4	1	2	3	1
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	1
2 rooms.....	—	—	126	19	—	16	8	2
3 rooms.....	—	—	198	36	2	37	25	12
4 rooms.....	—	—	925	281	7	192	82	59
5 rooms.....	—	—	761	352	15	149	173	207
6 rooms.....	—	—	427	239	21	136	115	210
7 rooms.....	—	—	207	268	76	162	144	160
8 or more rooms.....	—	—	236	560	335	409	285	339
Median, all housing units.....	—	—	4.7	6.3	8.5	6.6	6.6	6.5
Median, all housing units.....	—	—	5.0	6.5	8.5	6.7	6.7	6.9
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	—	4.8	6.3	8.5	6.7	6.6	6.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	5.2	6.9	8.5+	7.6	6.8	6.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	4.0	4.5	7.3	4.4	4.8	5.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	—	—	830	1 310	451	766	736	802
1, attached.....	—	—	124	85	—	59	24	49
2.....	—	—	23	117	3	43	18	100
3 or 4.....	—	—	133	78	2	107	2	17
5 to 9.....	—	—	404	83	—	107	7	—
10 to 19.....	—	—	124	33	—	15	13	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	7	40	—	—	31	—
50 or more.....	—	—	103	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	1 066	4	—	—	—	21
Other.....	—	—	69	6	—	4	2	1
Occupied housing units.....	—	—	2 705	1 693	438	1 063	815	961
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	—	—	842	314	20	187	136	128
2 persons.....	—	—	894	701	125	429	321	351
3 persons.....	—	—	440	293	93	187	139	184
4 persons.....	—	—	365	247	118	160	151	182
5 persons.....	—	—	124	96	58	73	46	83
6 or more persons.....	—	—	40	42	24	27	22	33
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	—	2.07	2.26	3.30	2.30	2.35	2.51
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	2.21	2.30	3.30	2.44	2.37	2.50
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	1.75	2.12	3.20	1.99	2.20	2.56
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	—	—	2 669	1 682	436	1 050	810	952
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	—	31	11	2	10	5	8
1.51 or more.....	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	1
Mean.....	—	—	.46	.39	.39	.39	.40	.41
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	752	1 125	398	679	633	703
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	—	18	35	—	12	13	6
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	—	—	290	534	3	100	245	221
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	—	—	351	495	46	193	335	325
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	82	50	89	195	31	108
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	—	10	6	196	155	5	41
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	1	1	45	16	—	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	13	2	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	—	63 500	59 800	111 500	83 300	61 700	65 400
Mean (dollars).....	—	—	64 000	61 000	121 400	88 000	61 800	69 800
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	924	460	18	321	122	187
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	319	383	513	353	401	397
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	308	389	638	368	389	407
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	463	425	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	—	—	903	445	15	314	117	181
No cash rent.....	—	—	19	13	3	7	5	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Yellowstone County									
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.03 (pt.)	Tract 7.04 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
All housing units.....	—	29	—	6	275	67	85	1 516	197	596
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	—	27	—	6	265	65	82	1 381	180	519
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	18	—	4	231	44	77	1 103	127	376
Percent of occupied housing units.....	—	66.7	—	66.7	87.2	67.7	93.9	79.9	70.6	72.4
White.....	—	18	—	4	227	43	76	1 062	124	365
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	27	—	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	1	1
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	2	6
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	16	6	18
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	18	—	4	224	42	76	1 055	120	353
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	9	—	2	34	21	5	278	53	143
White.....	—	7	—	2	33	20	5	260	51	126
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	13	—	10
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	8	4	14
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	7	—	2	32	19	5	254	48	117
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	—	2	—	—	10	2	3	135	17	77
For sale only.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	26	—	11
For rent.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	52	7	31
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10	1	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	5	3
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	42	4	27
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	3
2 rooms.....	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	31	2	11
3 rooms.....	—	3	—	—	6	9	2	82	9	42
4 rooms.....	—	9	—	—	24	10	1	358	53	199
5 rooms.....	—	8	—	2	37	18	11	410	58	168
6 rooms.....	—	2	—	1	56	11	13	236	34	94
7 rooms.....	—	3	—	—	57	8	18	158	20	41
8 or more rooms.....	—	3	—	3	95	5	40	228	20	38
Median, all housing units.....	—	4.7	—	7.5	6.8	5.0	7.4	5.2	5.1	4.8
Mean, all housing units.....	—	5.1	—	7.7	6.9	5.1	7.6	5.5	5.4	5.0
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	4.8	—	7.5	6.8	5.0	7.4	5.2	5.2	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	4.9	—	7.5	6.9	5.5	7.4	5.3	5.3	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	4.7	—	7.0	5.7	3.7	7.0	4.8	4.8	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	—	23	—	5	250	50	85	837	89	356
1, attached.....	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	5	1	4
2.....	—	—	—	—	10	5	—	8	7	8
3 or 4.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	21	1	2
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	1
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	6	—	1	9	1	—	630	98	206
Other.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	11
Occupied housing units.....	—	27	—	6	265	65	82	1 381	180	519
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	—	11	—	—	30	33	1	245	33	140
2 persons.....	—	5	—	1	68	13	29	425	73	198
3 persons.....	—	3	—	—	54	8	18	252	36	94
4 persons.....	—	4	—	3	79	7	19	272	24	53
5 persons.....	—	2	—	—	22	1	14	131	10	26
6 or more persons.....	—	2	—	1	12	1	1	56	4	8
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	2.00	—	3.83	3.14	1.50—	3.11	2.58	2.28	2.10
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	2.25	—	3.50	3.11	1.50—	3.12	2.58	2.27	2.07
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	1.50—	—	5.00	3.28	1.50—	3.00	2.58	2.32	2.23
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	—	26	—	6	263	65	82	1 331	179	506
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	43	—	13
1.51 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—
Mean.....	—	48	—	.50	.46	.40	.43	.51	.47	.46
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	—	13	—	3	198	36	67	587	46	215
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	12	1	20
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	7	—	—	5	9	—	121	12	84
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	—	5	—	—	50	10	21	284	10	82
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	—	1	—	1	88	10	30	139	16	17
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	—	—	39	2	12	21	3	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	—	—	1	8	2	3	7	3	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	3	1	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	39 200	—	112 500	68 300	53 000	70 700	52 100	60 000	40 700
Mean (dollars).....	—	42 100	—	114 200	73 100	54 300	72 100	52 800	62 400	43 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	—	9	—	1	34	21	4	273	48	138
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	319	—	625	379	238	450	273	265	229
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	318	—	625	372	285	432	288	282	230
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	513	—	—	463	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	—	7	—	1	33	21	4	251	43	123
No cash rent.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	21	5	15

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Yellowstone County—Con.								
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 18.03 (pt.)	Tract 19
All housing units	—	2 411	2 513	1 649	30	418	5	2	3 018
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	—	2 202	2 216	1 490	25	394	5	2	2 649
Owner-occupied housing units	—	1 814	1 741	1 231	21	377	4	—	1 906
Percent of occupied housing units	—	82.4	78.6	82.6	84.0	95.7	80.0	—	72.0
White	—	1 795	1 717	1 170	19	375	4	—	1 891
Black	—	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	12	6	49	1	—	—	—	11
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	3	1	3	—	2	—	—	1
Other race	—	2	15	6	—	—	—	—	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	9	33	12	1	4	—	—	18
White, not of Hispanic origin	—	1 789	1 699	1 164	19	371	4	—	1 878
Renter-occupied housing units	—	388	475	259	4	17	1	2	743
White	—	384	462	241	4	16	1	2	723
Black	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	2	4	13	—	—	—	—	13
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	3
Other race	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	1	12	6	—	—	—	—	10
White, not of Hispanic origin	—	383	457	238	4	16	1	2	716
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	—	209	297	159	5	24	—	—	369
For sale only	—	40	50	42	1	10	—	—	52
For rent	—	47	55	38	—	4	—	—	174
Rented or sold, not occupied	—	13	20	6	1	4	—	—	36
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	20	37	11	—	1	—	—	8
For migrant workers	—	1	23	3	—	2	—	—	—
Other vacant	—	88	112	59	3	3	—	—	99
Boarded up	—	3	11	2	—	1	—	—	6
ROOMS									
1 room	—	11	13	6	1	—	—	—	17
2 rooms	—	26	35	28	—	—	1	—	85
3 rooms	—	95	151	63	2	3	—	—	278
4 rooms	—	350	474	270	6	11	—	—	614
5 rooms	—	543	634	390	3	12	1	—	804
6 rooms	—	429	462	258	5	37	—	—	431
7 rooms	—	327	334	237	6	46	—	—	313
8 or more rooms	—	630	410	397	7	309	3	2	476
Median, all housing units	—	5.9	5.4	5.8	6.1	8.5+	8.0	8.0	5.1
Mean, all housing units	—	6.3	5.8	6.1	6.3	8.6	7.0	8.0	5.5
Median, occupied housing units	—	6.1	5.6	5.9	6.2	8.5+	8.0	8.0	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	—	6.3	5.8	6.2	6.6	8.5+	8.5	—	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	—	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.0	7.0	2.0	8.0	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	—	1 686	1 804	1 099	25	405	5	2	2 158
1, attached	—	8	7	22	—	7	—	—	31
2	—	11	17	8	—	3	—	—	70
3 or 4	—	—	22	—	—	1	—	—	101
5 to 9	—	7	19	—	—	—	—	—	141
10 to 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	682	634	512	4	1	—	—	283
Other	—	17	10	8	1	1	—	—	122
Occupied housing units	—	2 202	2 216	1 490	25	394	5	2	2 649
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	—	280	412	216	4	24	2	1	659
2 persons	—	775	770	482	6	147	1	—	894
3 persons	—	369	362	272	3	82	2	—	411
4 persons	—	481	400	300	8	91	—	1	411
5 persons	—	216	183	133	3	34	—	—	178
6 or more persons	—	81	89	87	1	16	—	—	96
Median, occupied housing units	—	2.62	2.40	2.67	3.33	2.82	2.00	2.50	2.24
Median, owner-occupied housing units	—	2.72	2.42	2.66	3.69	2.81	2.50	—	2.34
Median, renter-occupied housing units	—	2.32	2.33	2.72	2.50	3.00	1.50	2.50	1.87
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	—	2 157	2 165	1 429	24	393	5	2	2 586
1.01 to 1.50	—	35	41	52	—	—	—	—	49
1.51 or more	—	10	10	9	1	1	—	—	14
Mean	—	.46	.47	.48	.49	.35	.29	.31	.46
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	945	706	597	17	349	4	—	1 621
Less than \$20,000	—	11	41	3	—	—	—	—	66
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	51	113	37	—	1	—	—	387
\$40,000 to \$59,999	—	146	203	223	10	5	1	—	677
\$60,000 to \$79,999	—	317	200	175	2	30	2	—	353
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	245	99	71	3	48	1	—	96
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	129	44	72	1	120	—	—	38
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	30	5	9	1	89	—	—	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	11	1	5	—	31	—	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	2	—	2	—	22	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	76 400	59 500	62 800	58 100	136 600	67 500	—	49 200
Mean (dollars)	—	82 800	60 900	71 300	73 200	147 800	71 900	—	52 300
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	286	342	215	3	12	1	1	728
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	265	233	255	388	537	263	—	233
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	296	251	281	387	541	263	—	245
With meals included in rent	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	264	213	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	—	233	277	188	1	10	1	—	680
No cash rent	—	44	64	27	2	2	—	1	48

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA		Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County		Billings city, Yellowstone County	
	Billings, MT MSA	Total	Billings city	Tract 3	Tract 9.02	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units -----	43 092	43 092	31 865	1 155	1 361	1 130	870	
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	28 797	28 797	19 907	471	938	453	573	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	66.8	66.8	62.5	40.8	68.9	40.1	65.9	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	14 295	14 295	11 958	684	423	677	297	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	33.2	33.2	37.5	59.2	31.1	59.9	34.1	
ROOMS								
1 room -----	449	449	412	40	5	40	2	
2 rooms -----	1 436	1 436	1 261	112	28	111	21	
3 rooms -----	3 198	3 198	2 632	235	87	233	57	
4 rooms -----	8 295	8 295	6 370	269	346	261	187	
5 rooms -----	8 534	8 534	5 893	236	337	230	202	
6 rooms -----	6 082	6 082	4 183	124	210	122	123	
7 rooms -----	4 960	4 960	3 506	59	146	56	109	
8 or more rooms -----	10 138	10 138	7 608	80	202	77	170	
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.5	5.5	5.4	4.2	5.1	4.2	5.0	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.3	6.3	6.5	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.9	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.5	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached -----	28 150	28 150	20 058	720	942	700	640	
1, attached -----	1 215	1 133	1 133	8	65	8	61	
2 -----	2 297	2 297	2 180	96	42	96	36	
3 or 4 -----	1 979	1 979	1 853	54	26	54	25	
5 to 9 -----	1 999	1 860	1 860	118	16	118	15	
10 to 19 -----	1 108	1 108	1 039	67	22	67	16	
20 to 49 -----	540	540	518	25	25	25	25	
50 or more -----	712	712	712	48	—	48	—	
Mobile home or trailer -----	4 774	4 774	2 243	8	238	3	70	
Other -----	318	318	269	11	10	11	7	
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person -----	11 521	11 521	9 468	546	332	535	196	
2 persons -----	14 884	14 884	11 064	301	445	297	254	
3 persons -----	6 756	6 756	4 840	141	239	138	150	
4 persons -----	6 244	6 244	4 154	88	210	85	161	
5 persons -----	2 586	2 586	1 658	54	104	52	84	
6 or more persons -----	1 101	681	681	25	31	23	25	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.17	2.08	2.08	1.60	2.28	1.60	2.44	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.32	2.26	2.26	1.90	2.28	1.89	2.47	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.77	1.69	1.69	1.50	2.28	1.50	2.37	
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less -----	42 434	42 434	31 454	1 112	1 332	1 088	849	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	508	508	305	28	27	27	19	
1.51 or more -----	150	150	106	15	2	15	2	
Mean -----	.42	.42	.41	.46	.47	.46	.48	
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	21 652	21 652	16 332	414	706	401	496	
Less than \$20,000 -----	395	395	235	61	59	61	39	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	2 360	2 360	1 553	205	218	198	137	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	7 001	7 001	5 293	133	357	128	277	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	6 690	6 690	5 335	12	55	11	38	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	2 751	2 751	2 117	3	7	3	2	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 742	1 742	1 315	—	7	—	3	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	465	465	316	—	3	—	—	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	141	141	94	—	—	—	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	66	66	40	—	—	—	—	
\$300,000 or more -----	41	41	34	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars) -----	62 600	62 600	63 200	34 000	44 200	33 800	45 300	
Mean (dollars) -----	69 200	69 200	69 600	34 800	43 600	34 500	43 600	
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	13 868	13 868	11 842	675	414	668	292	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	291	291	298	180	232	180	233	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	305	305	311	197	243	196	248	
With meals included in rent -----	386	386	374	1	1	1	1	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	670	670	682	163	337	163	337	
No meals included in rent -----	12 975	12 975	11 179	650	390	645	281	
No cash rent -----	507	507	289	24	23	22	10	

Table 11. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Yellowstone County	
	Billings, MT MSA	Billings city
Occupied housing units -----	172	154
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	54	43
Percent of occupied housing units -----	31.4	27.9
Renter-occupied housing units -----	118	111
Percent of occupied housing units -----	68.6	72.1
ROOMS		
1 room -----	12	10
2 rooms -----	12	12
3 rooms -----	23	23
4 rooms -----	45	39
5 rooms -----	16	16
6 rooms -----	18	14
7 rooms -----	15	13
8 or more rooms -----	31	27
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	7.1	7.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.9	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached -----	87	75
1, attached -----	10	10
2 -----	13	12
3 or 4 -----	14	14
5 to 9 -----	14	14
10 to 19 -----	14	14
20 to 49 -----	8	8
50 or more -----	3	3
Mobile home or trailer -----	8	3
Other -----	1	1
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person -----	61	57
2 persons -----	43	41
3 persons -----	22	19
4 persons -----	19	14
5 persons -----	19	17
6 or more persons -----	8	6
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.08	1.99
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.28	2.16
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.94	1.88
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less -----	158	143
1.01 to 1.50 -----	9	7
1.51 or more -----	5	4
Mean -----	.55	.54
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	47	41
Less than \$20,000 -----	1	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	6	6
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	17	14
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	16	13
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	6	6
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	—	—
\$300,000 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	59 400	58 800
Mean (dollars) -----	59 500	59 200
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	116	110
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	246	251
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	242	244
With meals included in rent -----	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	187	187
No meals included in rent -----	111	106
No cash rent -----	4	3

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Yellowstone County	
	Billings, MT MSA	Billings city
Occupied housing units -----	895	727
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	271	161
Percent of occupied housing units -----	30.3	22.1
Renter-occupied housing units -----	624	566
Percent of occupied housing units -----	69.7	77.9
ROOMS		
1 room -----	19	17
2 rooms -----	60	55
3 rooms -----	120	103
4 rooms -----	244	202
5 rooms -----	200	148
6 rooms -----	95	75
7 rooms -----	63	50
8 or more rooms -----	94	77
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.5	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.7	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.1	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached -----	383	300
1, attached -----	34	32
2 -----	92	88
3 or 4 -----	87	86
5 to 9 -----	85	82
10 to 19 -----	62	57
20 to 49 -----	20	20
50 or more -----	2	2
Mobile home or trailer -----	124	54
Other -----	6	6
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person -----	138	115
2 persons -----	218	177
3 persons -----	177	148
4 persons -----	173	137
5 persons -----	101	85
6 or more persons -----	88	65
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.02	2.98
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.24	3.22
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.92	2.92
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less -----	778	637
1.01 to 1.50 -----	79	57
1.51 or more -----	38	33
Mean -----	.71	.70
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	174	136
Less than \$20,000 -----	6	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	26	18
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	60	49
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	51	38
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	25	19
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	4	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	4	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	2	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	2	2
\$300,000 or more -----	2	2
Median (dollars) -----	57,200	56,900
Mean (dollars) -----	60,600	61,400
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	618	562
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	252	255
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	250	251
With meals included in rent -----	3	3
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	171	171
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	598	550
No meals included in rent -----	17	9
No cash rent -----	17	9

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA		Yellowstone County	
	Billings, MT MSA	Total	Billings city	
Occupied housing units -----	151	151	124	
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	87	87	69	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	57.6	57.6	55.6	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	64	64	55	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	42.4	42.4	44.4	
ROOMS				
1 room -----	5	5	5	
2 rooms -----	16	16	14	
3 rooms -----	15	15	15	
4 rooms -----	24	24	22	
5 rooms -----	26	26	16	
6 rooms -----	19	19	15	
7 rooms -----	12	12	11	
8 or more rooms -----	34	34	26	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.1	5.1	4.9	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.4	6.4	6.5	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.5	3.5	3.3	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	101	101	82	
1, attached -----	15	15	14	
2 -----	7	7	6	
3 or 4 -----	4	4	3	
5 to 9 -----	6	6	6	
10 to 19 -----	2	2	2	
20 to 49 -----	5	5	5	
50 or more -----	10	10	5	
Mobile home or trailer -----	1	1	1	
Other -----				
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	29	29	28	
2 persons -----	32	32	28	
3 persons -----	35	35	26	
4 persons -----	34	34	26	
5 persons -----	14	14	12	
6 or more persons -----	7	7	4	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.91	2.91	2.73	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.35	3.35	3.25	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.13	2.13	1.96	
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	133	133	110	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	13	13	12	
1.51 or more -----	5	5	2	
Mean -----	.69	.69	.67	
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	70	70	57	
Less than \$20,000 -----	1	1	1	
\$20,000 to \$29,999 -----	6	6	6	
\$30,000 to \$39,999 -----	22	22	21	
\$40,000 to \$49,999 -----	20	20	16	
\$50,000 to \$59,999 -----	11	11	8	
\$60,000 to \$69,999 -----	8	8	5	
\$70,000 to \$79,999 -----	2	2	2	
\$80,000 to \$89,999 -----	2	2	2	
\$90,000 to \$99,999 -----	2	2	2	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	2	2	2	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2	2	2	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	2	2	2	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	2	2	2	
\$300,000 or more -----	2	2	2	
Median (dollars) -----	66,400	66,400	60,800	
Mean (dollars) -----	73,000	73,000	65,100	
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	62	62	54	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	288	288	281	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	290	290	275	
With meals included in rent -----	1	1	1	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	463	463	463	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	59	59	51	
No meals included in rent -----	2	2	2	
No cash rent -----				

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA		Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Yellowstone County)		Tract 3 (pt.)
	950	405	Total	Billings city	Tract 3	222	
Occupied housing units -----	950	405	950	769	222	222	
TENURE							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	405	282	405	282	68	68	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	42.6	36.7	42.6	36.7	30.6	30.6	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	545	487	545	487	154	154	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	57.4	63.3	57.4	63.3	69.4	69.4	
ROOMS							
1 room -----	19	17	19	17	5	5	
2 rooms -----	55	50	55	50	21	21	
3 rooms -----	115	104	115	104	39	39	
4 rooms -----	231	183	231	183	50	50	
5 rooms -----	201	158	201	158	48	48	
6 rooms -----	114	86	114	86	37	37	
7 rooms -----	81	65	81	65	10	10	
8 or more rooms -----	134	106	134	106	12	12	
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.4	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.2	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached -----	559	449	559	449	153	153	
1, attached -----	30	28	30	28	3	3	
2 -----	69	69	69	69	19	19	
3 or 4 -----	65	61	65	61	10	10	
5 to 9 -----	47	47	47	47	19	19	
10 to 19 -----	47	45	47	45	14	14	
20 to 49 -----	8	8	8	8	-	-	
50 or more -----	6	6	6	6	-	-	
Mobile home or trailer -----	108	47	108	47	1	1	
Other -----	11	9	11	9	3	3	
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person -----	218	188	218	188	67	67	
2 persons -----	210	172	210	172	54	54	
3 persons -----	195	156	195	156	43	43	
4 persons -----	180	139	180	139	33	33	
5 persons -----	84	68	84	68	15	15	
6 or more persons -----	63	46	63	46	10	10	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.74	2.66	2.74	2.66	2.31	2.31	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.91	2.85	2.91	2.85	2.33	2.33	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.60	2.52	2.60	2.52	2.31	2.31	
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less -----	884	715	884	715	203	203	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	50	39	50	39	15	15	
1.51 or more -----	16	15	16	15	4	4	
Mean -----	.64	.63	.64	.63	.63	.63	
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	316	240	316	240	65	65	
Less than \$20,000 -----	23	18	23	18	10	10	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	76	57	76	57	29	29	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	114	90	114	90	17	17	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	66	53	66	53	7	7	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	25	17	25	17	1	1	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	9	4	9	4	1	1	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1	1	1	1	-	-	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1	-	1	-	-	-	
\$300,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Median (dollars) -----	50,200	50,400	50,200	50,400	36,400	36,400	
Mean (dollars) -----	53,800	51,600	53,800	51,600	38,500	38,500	
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	535	482	535	482	152	152	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	252	254	252	254	198	198	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	260	263	260	263	216	216	
With meals included in rent -----	4	4	4	4	1	1	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	182	182	182	182	163	163	
No meals included in rent -----	517	468	517	468	146	146	
No cash rent -----	14	10	14	10	5	5	

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA		Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County		Billings city, Yellowstone County
	Billings, MT MSA	Total	Billings city	Tract 3	Tract 3	Tract 3 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units -----	42 554	42 554	31 437	1 042	1 017		
TENURE							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	28 562	28 562	19 746	437	419		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	67.1	67.1	62.8	41.9	41.2		
Renter-occupied housing units -----	13 992	13 992	11 691	605	598		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	32.9	32.9	37.2	58.1	58.8		
ROOMS							
1 room -----	439	439	403	38	38		
2 rooms -----	1 412	1 412	1 239	106	105		
3 rooms -----	3 132	3 132	2 572	217	215		
4 rooms -----	8 168	8 168	6 273	239	231		
5 rooms -----	8 418	8 418	5 803	211	205		
6 rooms -----	6 016	6 016	4 133	105	103		
7 rooms -----	4 911	4 911	3 466	54	51		
8 or more rooms -----	10 058	10 058	7 548	72	69		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.5	5.5	5.4	4.2	4.2		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.3	6.3	6.5	5.1	5.1		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.4		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached -----	27 836	27 836	19 807	641	621		
1, attached -----	1 201	1 201	1 120	8	8		
2 -----	2 256	2 256	2 139	84	84		
3 or 4 -----	1 937	1 937	1 815	50	50		
5 to 9 -----	1 974	1 974	1 835	108	108		
10 to 19 -----	1 084	1 084	1 017	59	59		
20 to 49 -----	536	536	514	25	25		
50 or more -----	708	708	708	48	48		
Mobile home or trailer -----	4 710	4 710	2 217	8	3		
Other -----	312	312	265	11	11		
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person -----	11 389	11 389	9 356	512	501		
2 persons -----	14 768	14 768	10 966	276	272		
3 persons -----	6 650	6 650	4 761	121	118		
4 persons -----	2 538	2 538	1 819	69	66		
5 persons -----	1 067	1 067	657	44	42		
6 or more persons -----	2 117	2 117	2 008	20	18		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.32	2.32	2.26	1.53	1.53		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	1.76	1.76	1.67	1.87	1.86		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----				1.50	1.50		
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less -----	41 920	41 920	31 046	1 006	982		
1.01 to 1.50 -----	490	490	290	23	22		
1.51 or more -----	144	144	101	13	13		
Mean -----	.42	.42	.40	.44	.43		
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	21 467	21 467	16 193	381	368		
Less than \$20,000 -----	383	383	227	60	60		
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	2 322	2 322	1 522	187	180		
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	6 931	6 931	5 242	122	117		
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	6 652	6 652	5 304	10	9		
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	2 732	2 732	2 102	2	2		
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 737	1 737	1 313	—	—		
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	465	465	316	—	—		
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	140	140	94	—	—		
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	65	65	39	—	—		
\$300,000 or more -----	40	40	34	—	—		
Median (dollars) -----	62 600	62 600	63 300	33 600	33 300		
Mean (dollars) -----	69 300	69 300	69 700	34 400	34 100		
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	13 569	13 569	11 577	597	590		
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	292	292	298	177	176		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	305	305	311	193	192		
With meals included in rent -----	382	382	370	—	—		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	675	675	688	575	570		
No meals included in rent -----	12 686	12 686	10 924	22	20		
No cash rent -----	501	501	283	—	—		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Yellowstone County)									
Billings, MT MSA	Total	Billings city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 7.03	Tract 7.04	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 13	
ANCESTRY														
All persons-----														
Ancestry specified-----	113 419	81 151	3 334	3 300	3 971	2 741	4 478	7 305	3 359	4 008	3 331	4 156	6 047	
Single ancestry-----	105 219	74 870	3 075	2 810	3 725	2 539	4 131	6 683	3 001	3 801	3 154	3 690	5 588	
Multiple ancestry-----	59 196	40 912	1 888	2 050	1 900	1 390	2 108	3 548	1 530	2 682	2 145	2 404	2 710	
Ancestry undesignated or not reported-----	46 023	33 958	1 187	760	1 825	1 149	2 023	3 135	1 471	1 119	1 009	1 286	2 878	
	8 200	6 281	259	490	246	202	347	622	358	207	177	466	459	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported-----														
Arab-----	226 838	162 302	6 668	6 600	7 942	5 482	8 956	14 610	6 718	8 016	6 662	8 312	12 094	
Austrian-----	124	95	27	6	34	—	6	16	6	17	23	—	12	
Belgian-----	570	479	9	—	31	7	8	120	54	14	12	—	40	
Canadian-----	447	354	447	9	—	—	—	41	16	36	—	9	7	
Czech-----	192	157	—	—	7	—	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Danish-----	1 028	742	36	18	59	23	42	57	36	14	13	15	20	
Dutch-----	2 552	1 967	119	31	188	65	28	257	145	19	49	5	214	
English-----	3 042	1 934	67	78	93	67	118	251	39	190	60	215	156	
Finnish-----	18 032	13 486	329	219	722	391	875	1 182	663	400	392	388	1 347	
French (except Basque)-----	782	545	20	31	30	—	36	40	43	16	50	23	41	
	5 592	4 075	236	113	228	156	266	330	110	142	146	112	314	
French Canadian-----	868	648	31	24	6	21	—	42	17	74	32	61	62	
German-----	47 790	32 962	1 328	1 006	1 556	1 052	2 123	2 986	1 445	1 494	1 458	1 399	2 356	
Greek-----	179	147	—	10	6	19	22	15	20	5	12	9	9	
Hungarian-----	561	424	18	7	29	19	22	16	45	479	470	514	1 086	
Irish-----	18 971	13 860	500	294	786	522	770	1 166	456	479	470	514	1 086	
Italian-----	2 808	2 035	33	94	67	68	74	144	125	148	36	103	172	
Lithuanian-----	105	925	431	212	454	293	541	866	18	14	5	—	9	
Norwegian-----	12 323	9 257	39	43	78	71	97	118	303	301	328	497	757	
Polish-----	2 200	1 637	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	48	41	57	99	
Portuguese-----	130	82	—	—	—	—	44	—	4	7	—	—	—	
Romanian-----	141	99	—	—	—	—	14	—	61	—	—	—	7	
Russian-----	1 943	1 235	26	29	5	89	52	95	60	48	99	116	32	
Scotch-Irish-----	3 417	2 484	142	65	139	30	156	178	89	82	82	57	234	
Scottish-----	3 665	2 825	132	38	204	86	142	328	96	53	65	61	308	
Slovak-----	623	493	46	—	18	24	13	28	54	22	23	23	41	
Subsaharan African-----	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	
Swedish-----	4 588	3 400	126	50	215	94	142	317	131	162	105	179	252	
Swiss-----	625	483	—	—	52	5	17	62	—	40	8	18	55	
Ukrainian-----	238	189	17	—	7	5	28	36	—	—	—	—	—	
United States or American-----	3 693	2 016	45	71	92	39	156	283	65	641	221	163	168	
Welsh-----	1 223	882	18	4	34	50	32	82	32	43	19	63	128	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)-----	21	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian-----	583	426	23	—	16	—	44	68	19	38	28	—	33	
Other ancestries-----	84 302	60 060	2 815	4 109	2 584	2 266	2 963	5 325	2 444	3 522	2 835	4 140	3 771	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)-----	12	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American-----	61	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	
Costa Rican-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan-----	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	
Panamanian-----	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran-----	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified-----	24	18	—	—	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian-----	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian-----	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American-----	12	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Yellowstone County—Con.							Billings city, Yellowstone County					
	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17.01	Tract 18.01	Tract 18.02	Tract 18.03	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6
ANCESTRY													
All persons-----	6 981	6 125	4 422	6 379	2 669	3 097	2 175	788	3 334	3 233	5 237	3 971	3 055
Ancestry specified-----	6 591	5 775	4 223	6 134	2 632	2 756	2 030	690	3 075	2 762	4 956	3 725	2 926
Single ancestry-----	3 990	3 164	2 560	3 391	1 888	1 500	1 002	391	1 888	2 019	2 619	1 900	1 497
Multiple ancestry-----	2 601	2 611	1 663	2 743	918	1 256	1 028	299	1 187	743	2 337	1 825	1 429
Ancestry unclassified or not reported-----	390	350	199	245	37	341	145	98	259	471	281	246	129
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported-----	13 962	12 250	8 844	12 758	5 338	6 194	4 350	1 576	6 668	6 466	10 474	7 942	6 110
Arab-----	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Austrian-----	18	27	7	35	6	24	19	11	27	6	54	34	26
Belgian-----	—	28	12	22	20	11	—	—	9	—	26	6	6
Canadian-----	12	—	—	—	—	8	5	—	—	—	18	7	22
Czech-----	97	87	13	60	13	54	34	—	36	18	51	59	6
Danish-----	157	205	111	241	70	40	38	15	119	31	65	188	34
Dutch-----	225	188	236	162	56	78	85	17	67	78	90	96	93
English-----	1 006	979	601	1 030	484	583	386	111	329	213	1 068	722	658
Finnish-----	23	46	22	28	39	3	22	13	20	26	64	30	21
French (except Basque)-----	347	368	145	422	120	132	133	46	236	113	244	228	138
French Canadian-----	32	64	6	13	21	17	11	8	31	24	39	6	26
German-----	3 667	3 048	1 606	2 774	898	1 201	1 065	250	1 328	994	1 917	1 556	1 233
Greek-----	—	7	—	21	—	29	—	6	—	7	—	6	11
Hungarian-----	58	25	23	7	38	25	10	—	18	10	82	29	6
Irish-----	1 109	1 001	709	1 038	472	529	478	194	500	294	1 142	786	605
Italian-----	237	128	122	142	36	51	23	22	33	88	203	67	135
Lithuanian-----	—	—	6	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	8	—	12
Norwegian-----	724	706	444	779	370	285	184	71	431	196	524	454	301
Polish-----	67	103	116	186	39	63	50	13	39	43	108	78	85
Portuguese-----	41	8	—	—	12	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian-----	—	—	11	6	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian-----	167	176	101	181	39	28	7	17	26	29	115	5	27
Scotch-Irish-----	205	136	164	169	136	36	64	10	142	65	216	139	72
Scottish-----	218	120	156	137	137	87	37	24	132	38	236	204	151
Slovak-----	22	21	—	30	6	18	37	—	46	—	28	13	—
Subsaharan African-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Swedish-----	211	192	169	291	196	223	77	13	126	50	157	215	211
Swiss-----	4	21	15	16	36	5	14	—	—	—	48	31	—
Ukrainian-----	—	19	5	5	—	15	8	—	17	—	8	29	7
United States or American-----	53	127	425	131	73	121	32	10	45	71	107	92	64
Welsh-----	64	56	71	26	62	21	21	—	18	4	36	34	71
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Yugoslavian-----	11	35	28	22	25	—	—	6	23	—	—	16	31
Other ancestries-----	5 045	4 196	3 340	4 324	1 833	2 328	1 375	697	2 815	4 025	3 658	2 584	1 865
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American-----	5	12	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	6
Costa Rican-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan-----	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran-----	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Central American, origin not specified-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American-----	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Argentinean-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan-----	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Billings city, Yellowstone County—Con.														
		Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.03 (pt.)	Tract 7.04 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)
ANCESTRY														
All persons														
Ancestry specified		2 741	3 654	7 117	3 074	—	2 876	3 013	4 667	5 147	2 574	6 047	425	—
Single ancestry		2 539	3 332	6 519	2 784	—	2 720	2 681	4 181	4 630	2 495	5 588	425	—
Multiple ancestry		1 390	1 487	3 431	1 451	—	1 876	1 679	2 015	2 530	1 298	2 710	288	—
Ancestry undesignated or not reported		1 149	1 645	3 088	1 333	—	844	1 002	2 166	2 100	1 197	2 878	137	—
		202	322	598	290	—	156	332	486	517	79	459	—	—
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported		5 482	7 308	14 234	6 148	—	5 752	6 026	9 334	10 294	5 148	12 094	850	—
Arab		—	—	—	—	—	23	—	8	—	—	16	—	—
Austrian		—	6	16	42	—	12	—	6	34	6	40	—	—
Belgian		7	8	120	16	—	—	9	—	9	—	47	—	—
Canadian		—	13	41	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—
Czech		23	42	57	36	—	13	—	33	113	11	20	—	—
Danish		65	28	257	110	—	35	—	30	150	52	214	47	—
Dutch		67	102	251	33	—	36	—	93	39	—	156	26	—
English		391	711	1 182	610	—	349	310	689	935	501	1 347	50	—
Finnish		—	36	40	43	—	50	13	—	16	5	23	—	—
French (except Basque)		156	212	306	85	—	128	90	295	327	100	314	29	—
French Canadian		21	—	56	17	—	32	61	105	38	29	62	—	—
German		1 052	1 714	2 877	1 335	—	1 305	973	1 888	2 157	1 145	2 356	204	—
Greek		7	—	15	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian		19	22	16	13	—	12	9	44	26	13	9	23	—
Irish		522	617	1 155	398	—	372	334	787	859	425	1 086	42	—
Italian		68	55	144	125	—	36	94	91	133	—	172	17	—
Lithuanian		—	—	—	18	—	5	—	16	7	—	9	—	—
Norwegian		293	432	866	297	—	270	403	669	507	421	757	67	—
Polish		71	92	118	90	—	41	52	100	119	39	99	—	—
Portuguese		—	44	—	4	—	—	—	9	—	19	—	—	—
Romanian		—	14	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Russian		89	52	95	54	—	99	57	125	83	55	32	—	—
Scottish-Irish		30	111	171	82	—	82	57	304	148	64	234	7	—
Scottish		86	69	328	96	—	59	54	140	154	104	308	7	—
Slovak		24	13	28	54	—	5	15	64	7	14	41	—	—
Subsaharan African		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish		94	136	317	125	—	86	119	99	241	182	252	12	—
Swiss		5	17	62	—	—	8	12	29	17	33	55	—	—
Ukrainian		5	28	36	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
United States or American		39	117	274	65	—	130	82	44	128	37	168	—	—
Welsh		50	23	82	32	—	12	57	55	63	31	128	12	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian		—	44	68	19	—	28	—	10	24	26	33	—	—
Other ancestries		2 266	2 455	5 118	2 211	—	2 491	2 965	3 459	3 741	1 634	3 771	307	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	6	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings city, Yellowstone County—Can.					Remainder of Yellowstone County							
	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 18.03 (pt.)	Tract 18.04	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.03 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons													
Ancestry specified	—	6 276	4 486	1 448	3 077	2 175	2 736	—	67	—	—	824	188
Single ancestry	—	6 048	4 049	1 411	2 736	2 030	2 568	—	48	—	—	799	164
Multiple ancestry	—	3 358	2 165	838	1 500	1 002	1 380	—	31	—	—	421	117
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	—	2 690	1 884	573	1 236	1 028	1 188	—	17	—	—	378	47
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	—	228	437	37	341	145	168	—	19	—	—	25	24
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	—	12 552	8 972	2 896	6 154	4 350	5 472	—	134	—	—	1 648	376
Arab	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	—	35	34	6	24	19	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	22	—	20	11	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	5	—	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Czech	—	60	—	7	54	34	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	241	107	59	40	38	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	—	162	79	—	78	85	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
English	—	996	765	245	576	386	342	—	6	—	—	16	—
Finnish	—	16	43	—	3	22	29	—	5	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	—	422	159	51	132	133	131	—	—	—	—	54	24
French Canadian	—	13	43	—	17	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	6
German	—	2 727	1 910	500	1 188	1 065	1 308	—	12	—	—	409	112
Greek	—	21	—	7	29	—	6	—	—	—	—	7	—
Hungarian	—	7	5	11	25	10	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	1 012	853	313	521	478	565	—	—	—	—	153	11
Italian	—	142	172	29	51	23	76	—	6	—	—	19	—
Lithuanian	—	4	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuanian	—	4	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	—	779	473	254	285	184	293	—	16	—	—	109	—
Polish	—	186	77	7	63	50	57	—	—	—	—	5	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	6	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	174	12	32	28	7	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	—	169	159	63	31	64	64	—	—	—	—	45	7
Scottish	—	167	124	91	80	61	112	—	—	—	—	73	—
Slovak	—	30	7	—	18	37	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	—	286	213	90	223	77	76	—	—	—	—	6	—
Swiss	—	16	42	6	15	14	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian	—	5	19	—	15	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	—	131	141	33	121	32	85	—	—	—	—	39	9
Welsh	—	26	34	40	21	21	32	—	—	—	—	9	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	17	74	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	—	4 254	3 232	929	2 328	1 375	1 880	—	84	—	—	508	207
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Yellowstone County—Con.												
		Tract 7.04 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 18.03 (pt.)	Tract 19
ANCESTRY														
All persons		285	4 008	455	1 143	—	6 556	6 125	4 422	103	1 221	20	—	6 851
Ancestry specified		217	3 801	434	1 009	—	6 166	5 775	4 223	86	1 221	20	—	6 386
Single ancestry		79	2 682	269	725	—	3 702	3 164	2 560	33	876	—	—	3 625
Multiple ancestry		138	1 119	165	284	—	2 464	2 611	1 663	53	345	20	—	2 761
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		68	207	21	134	—	390	350	199	17	—	—	—	465
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported		570	8 016	910	2 286	—	13 112	12 250	8 844	206	2 442	40	—	13 702
Arab		6	17	—	—	—	6	27	7	—	—	—	—	13
Austrian		12	14	—	—	—	18	28	12	—	—	—	—	17
Belgian		—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian		—	—	—	—	—	12	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech		—	14	—	11	—	97	87	13	—	6	—	—	58
Danish		35	19	14	5	—	110	205	111	—	11	—	—	75
Dutch		—	190	24	21	—	199	188	236	—	56	—	—	172
English		53	400	43	78	—	956	979	601	34	239	7	—	986
Finnish		—	16	—	28	—	23	46	22	12	39	—	—	46
French (except Basque)		25	142	18	22	—	318	368	145	—	69	—	—	332
French Canadian		—	74	—	—	—	32	64	6	—	21	—	—	17
German		110	1 494	153	426	—	3 463	3 048	1 606	47	398	13	—	3 517
Greek		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Hungarian		7	5	—	—	—	35	25	23	—	27	—	—	15
Irish		58	479	98	180	—	1 067	1 001	709	26	159	8	—	1 162
Italian		—	48	—	9	—	220	128	122	—	7	—	—	194
Lithuanian		—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian		6	301	58	94	—	657	706	444	—	116	—	—	591
Polish		—	48	—	5	—	67	103	116	—	32	—	—	197
Portuguese		—	7	—	—	—	41	8	—	—	12	—	—	—
Romanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	31
Russian		6	48	—	59	—	167	176	101	7	7	—	—	137
Scotch-Irish		7	82	—	7	—	198	136	164	—	36	5	—	253
Scottish		—	53	6	—	—	211	120	156	—	46	7	—	161
Slovak		—	22	—	8	—	22	21	—	—	6	—	—	51
Subsaharan African		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish		6	162	19	60	—	199	192	169	5	108	—	—	264
Swiss		—	40	—	6	—	4	21	15	—	30	—	—	26
Ukrainian		—	—	—	—	—	—	19	5	—	—	—	—	25
United States or American		—	641	91	81	—	53	127	425	—	40	—	—	171
Welsh		—	43	7	6	—	52	56	71	—	22	—	—	75
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian		—	38	—	—	—	11	35	28	5	25	—	—	15
Other ancestries		233	3 522	344	1 175	—	4 738	4 196	3 340	70	904	—	—	4 921
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Yellowstone County						
		Total	Billings city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 7.03	Tract 7.04
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	113 419	113 419	81 151	3 334	3 300	3 971	2 741	4 478	7 305	3 359
Native	111 730	111 730	79 843	3 275	3 189	3 906	2 691	4 429	7 266	3 334
Foreign born	1 689	1 689	1 308	59	111	65	50	49	39	25
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	497	497	409	57	68	—	17	8	30	—
Persons 5 years and over	105 031	105 031	75 130	3 137	2 983	3 744	2 530	4 104	6 707	3 050
In linguistically isolated households	730	730	590	57	101	—	32	14	72	—
Speak a language other than English	5 005	5 005	3 789	218	453	201	154	86	276	125
Do not speak English "very well"	1 579	1 579	1 224	97	187	6	82	29	92	31
Speak Spanish	1 767	1 767	1 327	88	266	44	6	29	166	50
Do not speak English "very well"	680	680	518	36	122	6	6	10	67	12
Linguistically isolated	239	239	210	8	82	—	6	—	39	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	216	216	144	18	6	—	9	8	7	5
Do not speak English "very well"	75	75	52	—	—	—	9	—	7	5
Linguistically isolated	21	21	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	30 202	30 202	21 156	859	661	821	821	1 294	2 194	1 122
Preprimary school	1 976	1 976	1 422	36	36	81	24	99	93	138
Public school	1 254	1 254	865	26	28	33	19	73	53	88
Elementary or high school	20 665	20 665	13 523	292	505	442	631	961	1 561	798
Public school	19 415	19 415	12 718	292	473	438	604	933	1 553	798
College	7 561	7 561	6 211	531	120	298	166	234	540	186
Public college	6 215	6 215	5 086	478	100	271	130	193	486	167
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	72 856	72 856	52 632	2 158	2 114	2 936	1 634	2 789	4 299	1 986
Less than 9th grade	5 169	5 169	3 774	385	587	85	75	188	187	45
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6 735	6 735	4 535	239	409	232	175	263	386	99
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23 519	23 519	15 820	625	681	795	524	948	1 358	514
Some college, no degree	17 744	17 744	13 177	445	297	659	433	702	1 135	534
Associate degree	4 014	4 014	2 952	165	18	167	74	243	295	119
Bachelor's degree	11 591	11 591	9 144	211	111	657	311	355	684	536
Graduate or professional degree	4 084	4 084	3 230	88	11	341	42	90	254	139
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.7	83.7	84.2	71.1	52.9	89.2	84.7	83.8	86.7	92.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.5	21.5	23.5	13.9	5.8	34.0	21.6	16.0	21.8	34.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	242	242	221	191	483	211	294	124	188	86
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 432	1 432	1 335	838	1 898	975	1 220	1 532	1 197	1 823
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 991	1 991	1 944	1 781	2 192	1 507	1 905	1 987	2 101	1 841
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	105 031	105 031	75 130	3 137	2 983	3 744	2 530	4 104	6 707	3 050
Same house	51 135	51 135	35 063	982	1 075	2 023	1 035	2 459	3 035	1 237
Different house in United States	53 426	53 426	39 808	2 146	1 908	1 715	1 489	1 630	3 653	1 798
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	22 684	22 684	19 211	971	1 133	842	672	824	1 349	670
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	9 322	9 322	4 107	155	166	65	175	288	605	218
Different MSA/PMSA	7 383	7 383	5 828	206	266	291	282	215	601	374
Not in an MSA/PMSA	14 037	14 037	10 662	814	343	517	360	303	1 098	536
Abroad	470	470	259	9	—	6	6	15	19	15
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	93 892	93 892	81 151	3 334	3 300	3 971	2 741	4 037	7 305	3 359
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	72 103	72 103	61 772	1 526	2 005	2 840	2 100	3 130	5 498	3 131
Rural population	19 527	19 527	—	—	—	—	—	441	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	8 215	8 215	—	—	—	—	—	102	—	—
On farms	1 980	1 980	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	53 950	53 950	39 098	1 611	1 060	1 895	1 315	2 377	3 677	1 719
Car, truck, or van	48 657	48 657	35 172	1 318	811	1 653	1 251	2 245	3 402	1 624
Drove alone	43 330	43 330	31 547	1 173	690	1 512	1 056	2 059	2 972	1 472
Carpooled	5 327	5 327	3 625	145	121	141	195	186	430	152
Public transportation (including taxicab)	564	564	517	45	44	23	7	10	57	19
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	460	460	451	37	44	14	7	10	57	19
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	2 229	2 229	1 779	174	165	125	29	25	83	—
Other means	601	601	448	61	15	28	15	22	26	13
Worked at home	1 899	1 899	1 182	13	25	66	13	75	109	63
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.05	1.09	1.05	1.07	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.1	16.1	14.8	13.4	15.9	12.6	16.5	17.0	18.2	14.8
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	1 864	1 864	1 279	102	74	—	49	86	133	40
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	7 066	7 066	4 646	116	73	252	246	390	587	177
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	20 746	20 746	14 951	468	297	741	533	966	1 496	748
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	9 027	9 027	7 023	291	188	394	210	248	596	431
All other times	13 348	13 348	10 017	621	403	442	264	612	756	260
Worked in MSA of residence	52 092	52 092	37 897	1 592	1 042	1 851	1 278	2 276	3 576	1 674
Billings city	44 395	44 395	35 222	1 524	929	1 753	1 159	1 983	3 285	1 550
Laurel city	1 668	1 668	182	—	9	—	—	6	9	4
Broadview town	25	25	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Remainder of Yellowstone County	6 004	6 004	2 487	68	104	98	119	287	282	114
Worked outside MSA of residence	1 858	1 858	1 201	19	18	44	37	101	101	45
Worked elsewhere	1 858	1 858	1 201	19	18	44	37	101	101	45

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County—Con.								
	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17.01	Tract 18.01
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	4 008	3 331	4 156	6 047	6 981	6 125	4 422	6 379	2 669
Native	3 972	3 272	4 082	5 963	6 891	6 071	4 396	6 300	2 625
Foreign born	36	59	74	84	90	54	26	79	44
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	6	30	13	20	4	8	22	24	16
Persons 5 years and over	3 667	3 081	3 750	5 700	6 433	5 694	4 038	5 740	2 479
In linguistically isolated households	11	80	32	20	7	16	39	28	16
Speak a language other than English	148	265	257	141	274	245	117	256	79
Do not speak English "very well"	25	99	80	40	57	85	44	72	35
Speak Spanish	97	72	85	20	101	114	17	72	25
Do not speak English "very well"	19	20	50	—	18	58	14	20	13
Linguistically isolated	6	11	6	—	—	—	9	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	17	11	—	—	32	16	—	3	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 156	873	1 186	1 583	2 169	1 720	1 292	1 411	820
Preprimary school	70	79	85	111	103	110	111	126	68
Public school	60	71	71	43	72	71	66	88	17
Elementary or high school	899	596	890	1 066	1 682	1 354	1 005	906	685
Public school	874	562	829	913	1 560	1 337	915	828	595
College	187	198	211	406	384	256	176	379	67
Public college	150	144	170	350	349	213	148	289	53
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 378	2 149	2 444	4 215	4 211	3 904	2 626	4 088	1 709
Less than 9th grade	165	230	320	122	270	220	95	218	16
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	358	303	458	143	312	375	206	324	59
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 053	1 042	948	884	1 497	1 670	985	1 271	292
Some college, no degree	409	429	411	1 233	1 077	806	708	1 178	356
Associate degree	130	56	132	223	210	225	104	238	73
Bachelor's degree	183	89	158	1 095	621	500	342	707	629
Graduate or professional degree	80	—	17	515	224	108	186	152	284
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.0	75.2	68.2	93.7	86.2	84.8	88.5	86.7	95.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.1	4.1	7.2	38.2	20.1	15.6	20.1	21.0	53.4
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	559	312	581	77	264	179	447	354	64
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 880	1 841	2 099	1 476	1 520	1 697	1 696	1 086	1 629
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 940	2 351	2 590	2 195	2 185	2 137	2 184	1 720	2 197
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 667	3 081	3 750	5 700	6 433	5 694	4 038	5 740	2 479
Same house	2 075	1 668	1 908	3 302	3 554	3 319	1 702	1 846	1 106
Different house in United States	1 592	1 390	1 823	2 391	2 831	2 375	2 255	3 894	1 363
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	430	738	863	1 008	925	504	660	1 895	440
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	600	245	374	274	770	1 239	850	458	293
Different MSA/PMSA	182	95	202	427	439	186	273	483	357
Not in an MSA/PMSA	380	312	384	682	697	446	472	1 058	273
Abroad	—	23	19	7	48	—	81	—	10
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	3 967	3 136	4 156	6 047	425	—	739	6 299	1 448
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 121	2 871	3 165	5 173	395	—	633	4 524	1 376
Rural population	41	195	—	—	6 556	6 125	3 683	80	1 221
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	13	154	—	—	2 836	1 752	1 640	19	1 075
On farms	—	11	—	—	447	1 160	307	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 773	1 616	1 745	2 783	3 247	2 862	2 159	3 330	1 174
Car, truck, or van	1 691	1 445	1 601	2 592	2 937	2 436	1 976	3 134	1 098
Drove alone	1 366	1 288	1 415	2 300	2 610	2 047	1 789	2 811	1 046
Carpooled	325	157	186	292	327	389	187	323	52
Public transportation (including taxicab)	17	4	22	17	—	—	21	17	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	4	22	17	—	—	—	17	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	34	106	38	25	102	145	42	58	8
Other means	12	18	60	16	20	39	32	40	6
Worked at home	19	43	24	133	188	242	88	81	62
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.09	1.05	1.06	1.03
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.8	13.3	14.4	14.2	21.5	23.7	19.5	15.6	15.1
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	73	49	109	114	130	118	69	101	19
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	336	197	193	322	516	492	321	396	124
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	700	560	744	1 024	1 150	1 147	1 016	1 294	518
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	222	301	242	678	506	321	256	671	240
All other times	423	466	433	512	757	542	409	787	211
Worked in MSA of residence	1 682	1 586	1 689	2 674	3 158	2 776	2 052	3 231	1 125
Billings city	1 291	1 408	1 497	2 558	2 167	1 662	1 534	2 960	1 016
Laurel city	10	4	—	22	203	18	45	12	—
Broadview town	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Yellowstone County	381	174	192	94	769	1 096	473	259	109
Worked outside MSA of residence	91	30	56	109	89	86	107	99	49
Worked elsewhere	91	30	56	109	89	86	107	99	49

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County—Con.		Billings city, Yellowstone County							
	Tract 18.02	Tract 18.03	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 097	2 175	788	3 334	3 233	5 237	3 971	3 055	2 741	3 654
Native	3 018	2 143	744	3 275	3 122	5 182	3 906	2 964	2 691	3 605
Foreign born	79	32	44	59	111	55	65	91	50	49
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	20	—	20	57	68	31	—	4	17	8
Persons 5 years and over	2 930	2 074	761	3 137	2 920	4 858	3 744	2 923	2 530	3 356
In linguistically isolated households	30	—	20	57	101	31	—	4	32	14
Speak a language other than English	170	94	70	218	453	214	201	155	154	66
Do not speak English "very well"	61	18	27	97	187	31	6	9	82	29
Speak Spanish	55	19	11	88	266	38	44	71	6	29
Do not speak English "very well"	39	—	6	36	122	18	6	5	6	10
Linguistically isolated	16	—	6	8	82	18	—	—	6	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	20	—	—	18	6	13	—	22	9	8
Do not speak English "very well"	6	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	9	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	829	538	130	859	639	1 397	821	1 194	821	1 078
Preprimary school	41	29	—	36	36	98	81	48	24	61
Public school	22	—	—	26	28	45	33	36	19	42
Elementary or high school	571	356	46	292	483	716	442	406	631	795
Public school	527	338	46	292	451	692	438	332	604	773
College	217	153	84	531	120	583	298	740	166	222
Public college	145	122	66	478	100	481	271	428	130	181
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 128	1 553	573	2 158	2 079	3 451	2 936	1 782	1 634	2 245
Less than 9th grade	144	99	123	385	587	138	85	19	75	159
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	145	72	87	239	399	305	232	88	175	203
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	463	530	151	625	665	970	795	283	524	762
Some college, no degree	640	407	114	445	292	863	659	566	433	589
Associate degree	132	95	24	165	18	192	167	77	74	173
Bachelor's degree	453	278	37	211	107	697	657	451	311	296
Graduate or professional degree	151	72	37	88	11	286	341	298	42	63
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.4	89.0	63.4	71.1	52.6	87.2	89.2	94.0	84.7	83.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.4	22.5	12.9	13.9	5.7	28.5	34.0	42.0	21.6	16.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	159	133	—	191	497	140	211	86	294	119
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 188	1 013	467	838	1 896	1 213	975	1 067	1 220	1 354
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 216	1 646	3 244	1 781	2 203	1 561	1 507	1 584	1 905	1 994
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	2 930	2 074	761	3 137	2 920	4 858	3 744	2 923	2 530	3 356
Same house	1 425	1 254	191	982	1 044	1 890	2 023	1 336	1 035	1 955
Different house in United States	1 505	814	570	2 146	1 876	2 930	1 715	1 548	1 489	1 397
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	759	525	249	971	1 133	1 646	842	589	672	754
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	84	69	13	155	134	239	65	132	175	225
Different MSA/PMSA	229	75	164	206	266	401	291	187	282	188
Not in an MSA/PMSA	433	145	144	814	343	644	517	640	360	230
Abroad	—	6	—	9	—	38	6	39	6	4
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 077	2 175	788	3 334	3 233	5 237	3 971	3 055	2 741	3 654
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 281	2 011	100	1 526	1 958	3 715	2 840	2 216	2 100	3 023
Rural population	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 379	1 190	344	1 611	1 024	2 515	1 895	1 369	1 315	1 920
Car, truck, or van	1 308	1 128	175	1 318	775	1 957	1 653	1 050	1 251	1 800
Drove alone	1 186	1 024	166	1 173	666	1 815	1 512	964	1 056	1 648
Carpooled	122	104	9	145	109	142	141	86	195	152
Public transportation (including taxicab)	7	25	38	45	44	52	23	13	7	10
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	7	19	12	37	44	41	14	13	7	10
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	8	15	99	174	165	353	125	227	29	25
Other means	—	11	10	61	15	39	28	39	15	17
Worked at home	56	11	22	13	25	114	66	40	13	68
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	1.05	1.03	1.06	1.08	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.09	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.6	12.8	15.1	13.4	15.8	13.9	12.6	12.2	16.5	16.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	45	27	5	102	74	73	—	7	49	74
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	117	134	18	116	73	191	252	143	246	309
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	468	482	113	468	284	824	741	442	533	765
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	342	230	61	291	176	473	394	206	210	203
All other times	351	306	125	621	392	840	442	531	264	501
Worked in MSA of residence	1 323	1 153	329	1 592	1 006	2 465	1 851	1 307	1 278	1 831
Billings city	1 276	1 081	329	1 524	893	2 347	1 753	1 220	1 159	1 615
Laurel city	—	13	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	6
Broadview town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Yellowstone County	47	59	—	68	104	118	98	87	119	210
Worked outside MSA of residence	56	37	15	19	18	50	44	62	37	89
Worked elsewhere	56	37	15	19	18	50	44	62	37	89

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings city, Yellowstone County—Con.									
	Tract 7.03 (pt.)	Tract 7.04 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	7 117	3 074	—	2 876	3 013	4 667	5 147	2 574	6 047	425
Native	7 085	3 049	—	2 817	2 950	4 615	5 065	2 516	5 963	394
Foreign born	32	25	—	59	63	52	82	58	84	31
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	30	—	—	30	—	23	37	7	20	—
Persons 5 years and over	6 527	2 796	—	2 663	2 676	4 265	4 844	2 361	5 700	395
In linguistically isolated households	72	—	—	80	—	38	37	7	20	—
Speak a language other than English	269	125	—	265	161	218	122	148	141	37
Do not speak English "very well"	85	31	—	99	63	78	50	40	40	—
Speak Spanish	166	50	—	72	58	111	28	28	20	18
Do not speak English "very well"	67	12	—	20	44	60	13	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	39	—	—	11	—	24	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	5	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	19
Do not speak English "very well"	—	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 179	1 023	—	808	889	956	999	633	1 583	115
Preprimary school	93	131	—	73	72	70	61	40	111	—
Public school	53	88	—	65	58	59	28	34	43	—
Elementary or high school	1 546	731	—	543	644	581	648	373	1 066	99
Public school	1 538	731	—	509	624	508	566	344	913	94
College	540	161	—	192	173	305	290	220	406	16
Public college	486	142	—	138	153	278	225	199	350	16
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	4 179	1 799	—	1 797	1 721	2 979	3 612	1 783	4 215	284
Less than 9th grade	170	45	—	211	254	331	235	81	122	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	365	80	—	226	291	368	309	109	143	36
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 304	463	—	891	628	1 215	1 027	509	884	47
Some college, no degree	1 125	464	—	356	313	561	978	501	1 233	53
Associate degree	285	113	—	56	110	171	231	61	223	14
Bachelor's degree	684	515	—	57	119	286	687	374	1 095	101
Graduate or professional degree	246	119	—	—	6	47	145	148	515	33
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.2	93.1	—	75.7	68.3	76.5	84.9	89.3	93.7	87.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	22.3	35.2	—	3.2	7.3	11.2	23.0	29.3	38.2	47.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	181	92	—	325	582	382	224	466	77	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 219	1 840	—	1 896	2 068	1 611	1 023	1 700	1 476	1 265
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 102	1 795	—	2 415	2 639	1 726	1 890	1 911	2 195	1 805
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	6 527	2 796	—	2 663	2 676	4 265	4 844	2 361	5 700	395
Same house	2 925	1 086	—	1 470	1 311	1 895	2 298	1 419	3 302	160
Different house in United States	3 583	1 695	—	1 170	1 346	2 370	2 529	936	2 391	235
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 332	651	—	641	692	1 229	1 448	474	1 008	133
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	552	198	—	177	188	263	140	90	274	20
Different MSA/PMSA	601	322	—	88	147	232	320	157	427	34
Not in an MSA/PMSA	1 098	524	—	264	319	646	621	215	682	48
Abroad	19	15	—	23	19	—	17	6	7	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	7 117	3 074	—	2 876	3 013	4 667	5 147	2 574	6 047	425
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	5 372	2 853	—	2 696	2 323	3 477	3 941	1 891	5 173	395
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	3 595	1 570	—	1 399	1 231	2 384	2 590	1 179	2 783	220
Car, truck, or van	3 320	1 496	—	1 299	1 133	2 127	2 379	1 085	2 592	220
Drove alone	2 895	1 344	—	1 142	1 009	1 896	2 127	975	2 300	166
Carpooled	425	152	—	157	124	231	252	110	292	54
Public transportation (including taxicab)	57	19	—	4	13	49	50	13	17	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	57	19	—	4	13	49	50	13	17	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	83	—	—	59	21	108	78	40	25	—
Other means	26	13	—	12	45	15	—	—	16	—
Worked at home	109	42	—	25	19	85	83	41	133	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.05	—	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.14
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.3	15.0	—	13.8	13.5	15.1	14.2	12.6	14.2	15.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	125	40	—	34	84	38	122	33	114	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	574	170	—	191	142	247	282	138	322	26
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 486	673	—	512	473	891	1 037	534	1 024	92
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	577	385	—	248	182	417	459	180	678	50
All other times	724	260	—	389	331	706	607	253	512	52
Worked in MSA of residence	3 494	1 525	—	1 369	1 188	2 311	2 517	1 149	2 674	220
Billings city	3 203	1 422	—	1 238	1 085	2 186	2 356	1 107	2 558	210
Laurel city	9	4	—	4	—	43	17	—	22	—
Broadview town	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Yellowstone County	282	93	—	127	103	82	144	42	94	10
Worked outside MSA of residence	101	45	—	30	43	73	73	30	109	—
Worked elsewhere	101	45	—	30	43	73	73	30	109	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings city, Yellowstone County—Con.							
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 18.03 (pt.)	Tract 18.04
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	—	—	6 276	4 486	1 448	3 077	2 175	2 736
Native	—	—	6 207	4 409	1 442	2 998	2 143	2 701
Foreign born	—	—	69	77	6	79	32	35
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	24	—	B	20	—	5
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	5 637	4 232	1 314	2 915	2 074	2 502
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	28	—	B	30	—	11
Speak a language other than English	—	—	253	131	34	170	94	90
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	72	70	8	61	18	41
Speak Spanish	—	—	72	40	12	55	19	25
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	20	23	—	39	—	11
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	13
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	13
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	—	1 370	1 013	457	829	538	825
Preprimary school	—	—	126	65	58	41	29	68
Public school	—	—	88	43	17	22	—	38
Elementary or high school	—	—	882	701	379	571	356	592
Public school	—	—	818	652	363	527	338	565
College	—	—	362	247	20	217	153	165
Public college	—	—	282	238	20	145	122	157
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	—	—	4 009	3 152	894	2 113	1 553	1 684
Less than 9th grade	—	—	206	266	6	144	99	33
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	—	324	214	32	145	72	93
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	—	1 243	1 129	162	463	530	554
Some college, no degree	—	—	1 147	792	158	640	407	484
Associate degree	—	—	238	180	35	132	95	118
Bachelor's degree	—	—	707	409	349	445	278	271
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	144	162	152	144	72	131
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	—	86.8	84.8	95.7	86.3	89.0	92.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	—	21.2	18.1	56.0	27.9	22.5	23.9
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	354	154	156	159	133	93
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	—	1 082	1 364	1 688	1 194	1 013	1 279
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	—	1 736	1 926	2 233	2 216	1 646	2 091
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	5 637	4 232	1 314	2 915	2 074	2 502
Same house	—	—	1 828	2 333	525	1 425	1 254	1 376
Different house in United States	—	—	3 809	1 854	789	1 490	814	1 126
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	1 867	892	248	744	525	471
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	421	265	156	84	69	72
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	475	225	221	229	75	290
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	1 046	472	164	433	145	293
Abroad	—	—	—	45	—	—	6	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	—	6 276	4 486	1 448	3 077	2 175	2 736
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	4 524	3 628	1 376	2 281	2 011	2 353
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	—	—	3 281	2 257	664	1 364	1 190	1 398
Car, truck, or van	—	—	3 106	2 103	612	1 293	1 128	1 300
Drove alone	—	—	2 797	1 965	577	1 171	1 024	1 159
Carpooled	—	—	309	138	35	122	104	141
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	17	6	—	7	25	8
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	17	—	—	7	19	8
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Walked	—	—	50	49	8	8	15	38
Other means	—	—	40	14	—	—	11	32
Worked at home	—	—	68	85	44	56	11	20
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	—	1.05	1.04	1.03	1.05	1.05	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	—	15.6	14.8	13.4	15.1	12.8	15.0
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	94	82	B	45	27	49
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	—	396	324	64	117	134	171
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	—	1 275	939	306	460	482	597
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	—	664	269	110	335	230	225
All other times	—	—	784	558	132	351	306	336
Worked in MSA of residence	—	—	3 182	2 170	625	1 316	1 153	1 345
Billings city	—	—	2 931	1 946	567	1 269	1 081	1 223
Laurel city	—	—	12	17	—	—	13	26
Broadview town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Yellowstone County	—	—	239	207	58	47	59	96
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	99	87	39	48	37	53
Worked elsewhere	—	—	99	87	39	48	37	53

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Yellowstone County									
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.03 (pt.)	Tract 7.04 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	—	67	—	—	824	188	285	4 008	455	1 143
Native	—	67	—	—	824	181	285	3 972	455	1 132
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	36	—	11
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	13
Persons 5 years and over	—	63	—	—	748	180	254	3 667	418	1 074
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	32
Speak a language other than English	—	—	—	—	20	7	—	148	—	96
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	25	—	17
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	—	27
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	6
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	17	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	22	—	—	216	15	99	1 156	65	297
Preprimary school	—	—	—	—	38	—	7	70	6	13
Public school	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	60	6	13
Elementary or high school	—	22	—	—	166	15	67	899	53	246
Public school	—	22	—	—	160	15	67	874	53	205
College	—	—	—	—	12	—	25	187	6	38
Public college	—	—	—	—	12	—	25	150	6	17
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	—	35	—	—	544	120	187	2 378	352	723
Less than 9th grade	—	—	—	—	29	17	—	165	19	66
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	10	—	—	60	21	19	358	77	167
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	16	—	—	186	54	51	1 053	151	320
Some college, no degree	—	5	—	—	113	10	70	409	73	98
Associate degree	—	—	—	—	70	10	6	130	—	22
Bachelor's degree	—	4	—	—	59	—	21	183	32	39
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	—	—	27	8	20	80	—	11
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	71.4	—	—	83.6	68.3	89.8	78.0	72.7	67.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	11.4	—	—	15.8	6.7	21.9	11.1	9.1	6.9
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	—	161	381	—	559	—	577
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	2 000	—	—	2 130	565	1 647	1 880	1 500	2 210
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	2 000	—	—	1 953	2 000	2 481	1 940	1 750	2 469
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	—	63	—	—	748	180	254	3 667	418	1 074
Same house	—	31	—	—	504	110	151	2 075	198	597
Different house in United States	—	32	—	—	233	70	103	1 592	220	477
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	70	17	19	430	97	171
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	32	—	—	63	53	20	600	68	186
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	27	—	52	182	7	55
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	73	—	12	380	48	65
Abroad	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	—	67	—	—	383	188	285	3 967	260	1 143
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	47	—	—	107	126	278	3 121	175	842
Rural population	—	—	—	—	441	—	—	41	195	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	102	—	—	13	154	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	11	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	—	36	—	—	457	82	149	1 773	217	514
Car, truck, or van	—	36	—	—	445	82	128	1 691	146	468
Drive alone	—	24	—	—	411	77	128	1 366	146	406
Carpooled	—	12	—	—	34	5	—	325	—	62
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	9
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	47	17
Other means	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	12	6	15
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	7	—	21	19	18	5
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	1.20	—	—	1.05	1.03	1.00	1.11	1.00	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	17.3	—	—	18.7	10.8	12.7	16.8	10.0	16.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	12	8	—	73	15	25
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	81	13	7	336	6	51
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	13	—	—	201	10	75	700	48	271
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	12	—	—	45	19	46	222	53	60
All other times	—	11	—	—	111	32	—	423	77	102
Worked in MSA of residence	—	36	—	—	445	82	149	1 682	217	501
Billings city	—	36	—	—	368	82	128	1 291	170	412
Laurel city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Broodview town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Yellowstone County	—	—	—	—	77	—	21	381	47	89
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	91	—	13
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	91	—	13

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Yellowstone County—Con.								
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 18.03 (pt.)	Tract 19
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	—	6 556	6 125	4 422	103	1 221	20	—	6 851
Native	—	6 497	6 071	4 396	93	1 183	20	—	6 711
Foreign born	—	59	54	26	10	38	—	—	140
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	4	8	22	—	8	—	—	27
Persons 5 years and over	—	6 038	5 694	4 038	103	1 165	15	—	6 444
In linguistically isolated households	—	7	16	39	—	8	—	—	27
Speak a language other than English	—	237	245	117	3	45	—	—	298
Do not speak English "very well"	—	57	85	44	—	27	—	—	93
Speak Spanish	—	83	114	17	—	13	—	—	89
Do not speak English "very well"	—	18	58	14	—	13	—	—	34
Linguistically isolated	—	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	13	16	—	3	—	—	—	16
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	2 054	1 720	1 292	41	363	—	—	1 706
Preprimary school	—	103	110	111	—	10	—	—	86
Public school	—	72	71	66	—	—	—	—	70
Elementary or high school	—	1 583	1 354	1 005	24	306	—	—	1 402
Public school	—	1 466	1 337	915	10	232	—	—	1 341
College	—	368	256	176	17	47	—	—	218
Public college	—	333	213	148	7	33	—	—	185
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	—	3 927	3 904	2 626	79	815	15	—	4 519
Less than 9th grade	—	270	220	95	12	10	—	—	492
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	276	375	206	—	27	—	—	604
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	1 454	1 670	985	28	130	—	—	1 601
Some college, no degree	—	1 020	806	708	31	198	—	—	1 026
Associate degree	—	196	225	104	—	38	—	—	261
Bachelor's degree	—	520	500	342	—	280	8	—	459
Graduate or professional degree	—	191	108	186	8	132	7	—	76
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	86.1	84.8	88.5	84.8	95.5	100.0	—	75.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	18.1	15.6	20.1	10.1	50.6	100.0	—	11.8
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	286	179	447	—	—	—	—	223
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	1 541	1 697	1 696	1 400	1 511	1 000	—	1 663
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	2 214	2 137	2 184	1 368	2 142	—	—	1 962
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	—	6 038	5 694	4 038	103	1 165	15	—	6 444
Same house	—	3 394	3 319	1 702	18	581	—	—	3 392
Different house in United States	—	2 596	2 375	2 255	85	574	15	—	2 991
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	792	504	660	28	192	15	—	478
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	750	1 239	850	37	137	—	—	1 180
Different MSA/PMSA	—	405	186	273	8	136	—	—	224
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	649	446	472	12	109	—	—	1 109
Abroad	—	48	—	81	—	10	—	—	61
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	—	—	—	739	23	—	—	—	5 686
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	633	—	—	—	—	5 002
Rural population	—	6 556	6 125	3 683	80	1 221	20	—	1 165
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	2 836	1 752	1 640	19	1 075	—	—	624
On farms	—	447	1 160	307	—	—	—	—	42
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	—	3 027	2 862	2 159	49	510	15	—	3 002
Car, truck, or van	—	2 717	2 436	1 976	28	486	15	—	2 831
Drove alone	—	2 444	2 047	1 789	14	469	15	—	2 447
Carpooled	—	273	389	187	14	17	—	—	384
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	102	145	42	8	—	—	—	55
Other means	—	20	39	32	—	6	—	—	18
Worked at home	—	188	242	88	13	18	—	—	98
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	1.06	1.09	1.05	1.33	1.02	1.00	—	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	21.9	23.7	19.5	13.1	17.1	66.8	—	17.9
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	130	118	69	7	11	—	—	117
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	490	—	321	—	60	—	—	563
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	1 058	1 147	1 016	19	212	8	—	1 017
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	456	321	256	7	130	7	—	370
All other times	—	705	542	409	3	79	—	—	837
Worked in MSA of residence	—	2 938	2 776	2 052	49	500	7	—	2 761
Billings city	—	1 957	1 662	1 534	29	449	7	—	1 048
Laurel city	—	203	18	45	—	—	—	—	1 210
Broadview town	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Yellowstone County	—	759	1 096	473	20	51	—	—	503
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	89	86	107	—	10	8	—	241
Worked elsewhere	—	89	86	107	—	10	8	—	241

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County						
		Total	Billings city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 7.03	Tract 7.04
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over -----	85 724	85 724	62 433	2 849	2 486	3 328	1 953	3 277	5 252	2 236
In labor force -----	57 936	57 936	41 889	1 815	1 275	2 029	1 465	2 464	3 929	1 760
Percent of persons 16 years and over -----	67.6	67.6	67.1	63.7	51.3	61.0	75.0	75.2	74.8	78.7
Civilian labor force -----	57 867	57 867	41 829	1 815	1 275	2 029	1 465	2 455	3 911	1 760
Employed -----	54 760	54 760	39 632	1 626	1 067	1 902	1 343	2 381	3 728	1 734
Unemployed -----	3 107	3 107	2 197	189	208	127	122	74	183	26
Percent of civilian labor force -----	5.4	5.4	5.3	10.4	16.3	6.3	8.3	3.0	4.7	1.5
Not in labor force -----	27 788	27 788	20 544	1 034	1 211	1 299	488	813	1 323	476
Institutionalized persons -----	1 130	1 130	1 001	—	138	—	—	70	—	—
Enrolled in school -----	4 240	4 240	3 075	183	102	115	96	139	335	115
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school -----	11 251	11 251	8 710	449	409	807	162	244	459	89
Females 16 years and over -----	44 991	44 991	33 332	1 503	1 247	1 904	1 010	1 667	2 796	1 096
In labor force -----	27 154	27 154	20 173	919	559	980	700	1 162	1 873	762
Percent of females 16 years and over -----	60.4	60.4	60.5	61.1	44.8	51.5	69.3	69.7	67.0	69.5
Civilian labor force -----	27 149	27 149	20 173	919	559	980	700	1 162	1 873	762
Employed -----	25 772	25 772	19 170	811	483	914	641	1 113	1 779	742
Unemployed -----	1 377	1 377	1 003	108	76	66	59	49	94	20
Percent of civilian labor force -----	5.1	5.1	5.0	11.8	13.6	6.7	8.4	4.2	5.0	2.6
With own children under 6 years -----	7 107	7 107	4 989	134	180	262	154	291	458	282
In labor force -----	4 521	4 521	3 236	83	94	159	106	222	317	180
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	8 286	8 286	5 569	154	161	154	259	396	631	328
In labor force -----	6 504	6 504	4 392	100	81	111	226	334	525	248
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies -----	9 860	9 860	7 060	230	339	295	257	407	680	409
All parents present in household in labor force -----	5 963	5 963	4 321	175	174	162	181	294	375	252
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies -----	19 950	19 950	13 165	282	422	421	549	916	1 565	779
All parents present in household in labor force -----	14 593	14 593	9 817	218	228	265	468	766	1 224	508
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	6 317	6 317	4 456	170	170	165	139	320	480	173
Not enrolled in school -----	1 222	1 222	881	79	84	14	30	50	88	—
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	469	469	345	38	44	—	—	12	—	—
Not high school graduate -----	539	539	409	60	65	9	24	11	38	—
Employed -----	230	230	170	22	21	9	24	5	38	—
Unemployed -----	101	101	70	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force -----	208	208	169	38	35	—	—	6	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	54 760	54 760	39 632	1 626	1 067	1 902	1 343	2 381	3 728	1 734
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	6 853	6 853	5 297	161	63	235	175	270	460	243
Professional specialty occupations -----	7 034	7 034	5 474	123	61	423	173	248	536	215
Technicians and related support occupations -----	1 780	1 780	1 348	111	15	77	53	113	139	121
Sales occupations -----	8 096	8 096	6 381	232	99	295	262	392	534	401
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	9 168	9 168	6 866	220	153	370	249	331	619	291
Private household occupations -----	194	194	149	8	6	9	4	—	16	—
Protective service occupations -----	693	693	463	6	13	14	19	36	56	13
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	8 049	8 049	5 796	426	377	239	137	372	518	99
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	1 465	1 465	470	26	16	—	6	24	54	13
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	5 396	5 396	3 574	95	113	138	142	311	369	149
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	1 421	1 421	943	75	48	6	19	81	83	39
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	2 625	2 625	1 517	38	53	51	63	126	217	94
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	1 986	1 986	1 354	105	50	45	41	77	127	56
Construction -----	2 786	2 786	1 927	67	84	65	91	123	240	95
Manufacturing -----	3 340	3 340	2 267	95	40	124	90	127	177	167
Transportation, communications, and other utilities -----	4 699	4 699	3 085	55	97	168	124	308	270	134
Wholesale and retail trade -----	15 534	15 534	11 504	491	305	482	387	770	1 111	425
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	3 685	3 685	3 003	82	69	190	82	98	256	198
Business and repair services -----	3 058	3 058	2 189	143	104	99	85	106	139	94
Professional and related services -----	13 709	13 709	10 378	401	245	553	288	526	869	410
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	54 760	54 760	39 632	1 626	1 067	1 902	1 343	2 381	3 728	1 734
Private wage and salary workers -----	41 745	41 745	30 483	1 327	866	1 430	1 026	1 782	2 928	1 302
Government workers -----	7 551	7 551	5 491	213	98	304	193	368	558	192
Local government workers -----	3 646	3 646	2 511	79	56	132	62	180	236	62
Self-employed workers -----	5 222	5 222	3 477	78	103	168	116	218	229	240
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	63 158	63 158	45 567	1 987	1 354	2 174	1 616	2 583	4 238	1 886
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	47 175	47 175	33 519	1 331	949	1 556	1 259	1 885	3 186	1 430
50 to 52 weeks -----	33 604	33 604	23 976	874	568	1 113	861	1 395	2 314	1 145
40 to 49 weeks -----	4 939	4 939	3 689	160	110	226	121	192	314	162
27 to 39 weeks -----	3 083	3 083	2 127	110	53	49	113	124	212	51
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	7 904	7 904	6 085	327	149	314	150	329	482	258
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	71 323	71 323	51 089	2 332	1 885	2 370	1 753	2 899	4 722	2 136
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	1 956	1 956	1 509	172	72	102	38	45	167	58
With a mobility limitation -----	1 110	1 110	804	134	55	47	10	5	87	15
In labor force -----	223	223	142	59	10	—	—	5	19	—
With a self-care limitation -----	1 375	1 375	1 104	84	36	92	38	40	119	43
With a work disability -----	6 608	6 608	4 700	454	411	157	118	190	469	144
In labor force -----	3 204	3 204	2 182	209	153	48	69	100	238	86
Prevented from working -----	2 898	2 898	2 138	215	228	101	43	77	214	39
No work disability -----	64 715	64 715	46 389	1 878	1 474	2 213	1 635	2 709	4 253	1 992
In labor force -----	52 814	52 814	38 157	1 553	1 068	1 843	1 358	2 312	3 630	1 663
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	13 202	13 202	10 283	517	463	958	200	299	512	100
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	2 135	2 135	1 690	105	141	117	38	49	93	13
With a mobility limitation -----	1 705	1 705	1 300	97	118	103	15	49	7	7
With a self-care limitation -----	1 190	1 190	1 006	52	58	62	23	31	73	13
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers -----	3 871	3 871	3 022	127	211	194	52	125	176	38
Mean family income (dollars) -----	22 119	22 119	22 737	9 656	6 988	21 902	20 685	18 484	16 213	20 018
1 worker -----	8 201	8 201	5 774	215	203	401	159	201	524	221
Mean family income (dollars) -----	29 809	29 809	29 837	20 698	15 160	41 619	25 417	25 926	24 456	43 384
2 or more workers -----	18 935	18 935	13 020	336	279	512	571	897	1 256	679
Mean family income (dollars) -----	42 356	42 356	43 889	22 983	25 484	41 819	43 920	41 367	41 236	49 731

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Yellowstone County—Con.								
	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17.01	Tract 18.01
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 783	2 499	2 878	4 739	4 943	4 462	3 042	4 821	1 899
In labor force	1 995	1 782	1 914	2 936	3 517	3 006	2 343	3 582	1 220
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.7	71.3	66.5	62.0	71.2	67.4	77.0	74.3	64.2
Civilian labor force	1 995	1 782	1 914	2 936	3 513	3 006	2 338	3 582	1 213
Employed	1 802	1 659	1 766	2 846	3 327	2 877	2 195	3 401	1 194
Unemployed	193	123	148	90	186	129	143	181	19
Percent of civilian labor force	9.7	6.9	7.7	3.1	5.3	4.3	6.1	5.1	1.6
Not in labor force	788	717	964	1 803	1 426	1 456	699	1 239	679
Institutionalized persons	44	—	161	127	24	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	128	87	82	294	264	264	137	142	87
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	227	304	240	858	384	503	183	615	140
Females 16 years and over	1 404	1 271	1 404	2 554	2 448	2 204	1 472	2 706	960
In labor force	880	833	884	1 380	1 474	1 293	1 001	1 843	468
Percent of females 16 years and over	62.7	65.5	63.0	54.0	60.2	58.7	68.1	68.1	48.8
Civilian labor force	880	833	884	1 380	1 474	1 293	996	1 843	468
Employed	797	791	830	1 342	1 390	1 240	938	1 765	449
Unemployed	83	42	54	38	84	53	58	78	19
Percent of civilian labor force	9.4	5.0	6.1	2.8	5.7	4.1	5.8	4.2	4.1
With own children under 6 years	300	201	310	302	497	379	365	522	157
In labor force	170	127	204	215	265	216	240	351	58
With own children 6 to 17 years only	322	260	300	442	591	490	394	355	302
In labor force	261	227	208	342	439	351	309	294	195
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	389	294	481	405	657	529	485	755	227
All parents present in household in labor force	198	190	275	259	337	270	313	511	77
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	866	607	841	1 086	1 522	1 307	978	914	638
All parents present in household in labor force	657	465	575	824	975	789	714	690	380
Persons 16 to 19 years	197	152	212	284	467	377	231	256	169
Not enrolled in school	48	38	93	12	80	79	50	47	7
Unemployed or not in labor force	33	13	66	12	18	7	34	17	7
Not high school graduate	33	12	69	12	14	5	28	12	7
Employed	11	7	16	—	9	2	—	—	—
Unemployed	9	5	36	—	—	3	8	12	—
Not in labor force	13	—	17	12	5	—	15	—	7
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 802	1 659	1 766	2 846	3 327	2 877	2 195	3 401	1 194
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	177	131	144	621	323	325	243	435	236
Professional specialty occupations	139	93	97	603	350	246	286	413	348
Technicians and related support occupations	37	12	62	83	74	106	35	132	34
Sales occupations	130	287	162	551	562	240	180	591	221
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	273	254	297	412	557	498	418	641	146
Private household occupations	—	7	8	—	—	13	8	21	—
Protective service occupations	65	12	9	24	60	50	12	59	8
Service occupations, except protective and household	403	340	382	230	382	316	248	401	87
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	25	58	53	68	278	425	141	29	13
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	187	220	215	128	308	293	266	331	59
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	90	67	125	21	99	97	57	74	3
Transportation and material moving occupations	210	72	117	48	209	171	223	131	20
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	66	106	96	49	125	97	78	143	19
Construction	79	79	76	141	176	205	116	169	49
Manufacturing	156	129	115	87	242	214	132	244	55
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	231	91	159	147	351	274	263	313	100
Wholesale and retail trade	485	659	505	761	914	623	523	949	282
Finance, insurance, and real estate	47	71	110	344	200	83	86	277	144
Business and repair services	107	180	182	88	172	149	180	175	24
Professional and related services	440	259	437	927	700	534	500	833	379
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 802	1 659	1 766	2 846	3 327	2 877	2 195	3 401	1 194
Private wage and salary workers	1 412	1 317	1 409	2 104	2 475	1 941	1 611	2 791	881
Government workers	315	152	230	362	351	454	316	453	207
Local government workers	203	85	114	216	183	210	139	220	81
Self-employed workers	75	175	108	356	471	466	257	157	106
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 204	1 884	2 131	3 341	3 865	3 434	2 527	3 807	1 367
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 728	1 342	1 543	2 431	2 972	2 775	2 023	3 012	940
50 to 52 weeks	1 236	934	1 011	1 844	2 080	1 977	1 443	2 262	775
40 to 49 weeks	165	137	154	228	315	188	208	276	80
27 to 39 weeks	91	97	89	99	217	191	123	211	52
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	165	247	257	518	384	309	241	431	229
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 467	2 111	2 408	3 622	4 464	3 864	2 821	4 124	1 725
With a mobility or self-care limitation	59	49	116	48	35	92	61	84	35
With a mobility limitation	32	15	51	16	35	61	54	76	28
In labor force	3	8	—	7	7	15	30	21	—
With a self-care limitation	35	42	106	41	9	76	22	53	18
With a work disability	184	250	356	154	332	377	252	374	90
In labor force	81	88	164	122	205	161	159	199	52
Prevented from working	90	137	181	23	117	174	69	160	33
No work disability	2 283	1 861	2 052	3 468	4 132	3 487	2 569	3 750	1 635
In labor force	1 869	1 610	1 681	2 689	3 241	2 750	2 146	3 301	1 134
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	272	388	309	990	451	598	216	697	167
With a mobility or self-care limitation	52	66	38	128	65	57	26	100	30
With a mobility limitation	52	44	27	115	58	57	26	95	22
With a self-care limitation	—	41	24	57	46	29	10	54	24
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	78	125	172	250	140	152	50	145	66
Mean family income (dollars)	12 709	12 605	7 904	46 304	19 660	16 414	26 193	19 785	48 906
1 worker	250	271	310	412	537	456	319	434	287
Mean family income (dollars)	20 548	20 536	18 074	53 186	32 080	27 118	30 532	23 124	69 311
2 or more workers	753	519	592	1 120	1 304	1 182	898	1 183	435
Mean family income (dollars)	36 009	32 089	33 285	65 850	42 728	38 737	39 035	35 410	73 129

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Yellowstone County—Can.		Billings city, Yellowstone County							
	Tract 18.02	Tract 18.03	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 406	1 808	736	2 849	2 445	4 171	3 328	2 563	1 953	2 663
In labor force	1 426	1 251	379	1 815	1 239	2 710	2 029	1 487	1 465	2 007
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.3	69.2	51.5	63.7	50.7	65.0	61.0	58.0	75.0	75.4
Civilian labor force	1 426	1 251	379	1 815	1 239	2 710	2 029	1 487	1 465	1 998
Employed	1 398	1 203	344	1 626	1 031	2 565	1 902	1 390	1 343	1 924
Unemployed	28	48	35	189	208	145	127	97	122	74
Percent of civilian labor force	2.0	3.8	9.2	10.4	16.8	5.4	6.3	6.5	8.3	3.7
Not in labor force	980	557	357	1 034	1 206	1 461	1 299	1 076	488	656
Institutionalized persons	279	—	36	—	138	28	—	—	—	70
Enrolled in school	140	59	55	183	102	205	115	388	96	89
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	192	249	166	449	404	632	807	421	162	200
Females 16 years and over	1 350	945	346	1 503	1 223	2 281	1 904	1 412	1 010	1 377
In labor force	700	590	159	919	540	1 341	980	713	700	949
Percent of females 16 years and over	51.9	62.4	46.0	61.1	44.2	58.8	51.5	50.5	69.3	68.9
Civilian labor force	700	590	159	919	540	1 341	980	713	700	949
Employed	700	582	148	811	464	1 284	914	649	641	900
Unemployed	—	8	11	108	76	57	66	64	59	49
Percent of civilian labor force	—	1.4	6.9	11.8	14.1	4.3	6.7	9.0	8.4	5.2
With own children under 6 years	161	89	17	134	180	408	262	66	154	225
In labor force	106	71	12	83	94	278	159	20	106	184
With own children 6 to 17 years only	214	139	14	154	157	250	154	197	259	325
In labor force	158	96	8	100	77	219	111	140	226	269
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	202	122	31	230	335	462	295	160	257	338
All parents present in household in labor force	120	104	14	175	170	324	162	45	181	258
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	516	297	27	282	400	718	421	409	549	759
All parents present in household in labor force	369	228	17	218	206	569	265	251	468	622
Persons 16 to 19 years	128	156	39	170	170	282	165	389	139	255
Not enrolled in school	18	14	79	84	65	14	9	30	50	50
Unemployed or not in labor force	11	—	—	38	44	40	—	9	—	12
Not high school graduate	11	—	—	60	65	22	9	—	24	11
Employed	—	—	—	22	21	15	9	—	24	5
Unemployed	5	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	6	—	—	38	35	7	—	—	—	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 398	1 203	344	1 626	1 031	2 565	1 902	1 390	1 343	1 924
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	274	151	26	161	63	296	235	258	175	216
Professional specialty occupations	245	162	27	123	57	400	423	276	173	203
Technicians and related support occupations	14	36	—	111	15	76	77	44	53	100
Sales occupations	283	204	15	232	99	373	295	205	262	296
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	224	272	59	220	153	395	370	253	249	268
Private household occupations	8	6	8	8	6	19	9	8	4	—
Protective service occupations	—	24	11	6	13	18	14	7	19	23
Service occupations, except protective and household	152	124	114	426	362	544	239	158	137	298
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	13	26	16	10	—	5	6	17
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	125	111	24	95	101	201	138	72	142	248
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	24	26	19	75	48	45	6	26	19	70
Transportation and material moving occupations	34	21	12	38	53	111	51	45	63	115
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	15	66	16	105	45	77	45	33	41	70
Construction	71	45	17	67	73	117	65	37	91	97
Manufacturing	83	65	40	95	40	167	124	79	90	101
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	134	84	36	55	97	140	168	101	124	241
Wholesale and retail trade	415	377	58	491	290	846	482	301	387	627
Finance, insurance, and real estate	122	70	35	82	69	128	190	104	82	78
Business and repair services	18	79	—	143	98	109	99	76	85	101
Professional and related services	337	343	69	401	241	758	553	537	288	412
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 398	1 203	344	1 626	1 031	2 565	1 902	1 390	1 343	1 924
Private wage and salary workers	1 017	914	304	1 327	846	1 928	1 430	995	1 026	1 472
Government workers	213	197	23	213	94	325	304	220	193	274
Local government workers	79	127	12	79	56	142	132	89	62	122
Self-employed workers	155	92	11	78	91	299	168	163	116	165
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 627	1 359	428	1 987	1 318	2 993	2 174	1 873	1 616	2 071
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 153	931	291	1 331	923	2 287	1 556	1 185	1 259	1 482
50 to 52 weeks	841	694	141	874	559	1 567	1 113	676	861	1 091
40 to 49 weeks	142	128	62	160	99	196	226	137	121	167
27 to 39 weeks	77	44	34	110	53	239	49	91	113	75
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	292	243	59	327	145	349	314	342	150	287
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 865	1 494	507	2 332	1 849	3 419	2 370	2 034	1 753	2 357
With a mobility or self-care limitation	17	48	6	172	72	169	102	32	38	33
With a mobility limitation	10	19	6	134	55	87	47	24	10	5
In labor force	—	4	—	59	10	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	7	29	6	84	36	125	92	24	38	28
With a work disability	90	129	105	454	405	414	157	136	118	183
In labor force	29	94	35	209	147	130	48	79	69	100
Prevented from working	48	28	70	215	228	244	101	43	43	70
No work disability	1 775	1 365	402	1 878	1 444	3 005	2 213	1 898	1 635	2 174
In labor force	1 333	1 092	317	1 553	1 038	2 498	1 843	1 306	1 358	1 871
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	262	314	193	517	458	724	958	529	200	227
With a mobility or self-care limitation	37	38	57	105	141	163	117	47	38	27
With a mobility limitation	37	32	45	97	118	135	103	47	15	27
With a self-care limitation	25	25	30	52	58	131	62	6	23	22
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	78	89	16	127	211	193	194	119	52	109
Mean family income (dollars)	35 729	25 604	6 339	9 656	6 988	23 606	21 902	47 989	20 685	18 110
1 worker	246	157	36	215	197	473	401	189	159	183
Mean family income (dollars)	41 972	29 769	10 617	20 698	15 257	21 907	41 619	45 733	25 417	26 186
2 or more workers	527	445	27	336	271	597	512	441	571	711
Mean family income (dollars)	47 691	42 082	23 849	22 983	25 396	42 335	41 819	63 154	43 920	41 673

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings city, Yellowstone County—Con.									
	Tract 7.03 (pt.)	Tract 7.04 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	5 110	2 038	—	2 130	2 036	3 645	4 186	2 004	4 739	319
In labor force	3 837	1 611	—	1 527	1 337	2 560	2 737	1 223	2 936	253
Percent of persons 16 years and over	75.1	79.0	—	71.7	65.7	70.2	65.4	61.0	62.0	79.3
Civilian labor force	3 819	1 611	—	1 527	1 337	2 560	2 728	1 223	2 936	253
Employed	3 646	1 585	—	1 435	1 244	2 403	2 600	1 184	2 846	253
Unemployed	173	26	—	92	93	157	128	39	90	—
Percent of civilian labor force	4.5	1.6	—	6.0	7.0	6.1	4.7	3.2	3.1	—
Not in labor force	1 273	427	—	603	699	1 085	1 449	781	1 803	66
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	161	—	—	—	127	—
Enrolled in school	335	98	—	78	61	91	95	152	294	24
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	443	77	—	263	125	579	986	368	858	6
Females 16 years and over	2 720	1 008	—	1 106	996	1 921	2 337	1 101	2 554	174
In labor force	1 838	701	—	729	647	1 280	1 389	556	1 380	128
Percent of females 16 years and over	67.6	69.5	—	65.9	65.0	66.6	59.4	50.5	54.0	73.6
Civilian labor force	1 838	701	—	729	647	1 280	1 389	556	1 380	128
Employed	1 754	681	—	702	618	1 198	1 307	551	1 342	128
Unemployed	84	20	—	27	29	82	82	5	38	—
Percent of civilian labor force	4.6	2.9	—	3.7	4.5	6.4	5.9	.9	2.8	—
With own children under 6 years	450	256	—	174	238	320	272	212	302	27
In labor force	317	167	—	100	156	209	226	96	215	13
With own children 6 to 17 years only	608	315	—	240	218	353	287	178	442	40
In labor force	510	235	—	207	139	321	246	126	342	40
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	672	378	—	251	396	424	379	231	405	37
All parents present in household in labor force	375	234	—	147	220	252	313	91	259	14
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 527	723	—	547	603	664	675	362	1 086	82
All parents present in household in labor force	1 195	458	—	420	402	513	596	248	824	82
Persons 16 to 19 years	466	162	—	135	169	235	219	92	284	24
Not enrolled in school	74	—	—	38	82	96	70	7	12	5
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	13	61	32	29	—	12	—
Not high school graduate	24	—	—	12	58	14	43	—	12	—
Employed	24	—	—	7	10	8	20	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	5	31	—	8	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	17	6	15	—	12	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 646	1 585	—	1 435	1 244	2 403	2 600	1 184	2 846	253
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	460	236	—	108	131	205	294	169	621	49
Professional specialty occupations	518	189	—	78	62	201	390	278	603	49
Technicians and related support occupations	139	114	—	5	43	27	70	35	83	—
Sales occupations	515	368	—	268	134	300	496	178	551	41
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	619	256	—	234	229	562	452	194	412	52
Private household occupations	16	—	—	7	—	10	7	4	8	—
Protective service occupations	56	13	—	12	4	56	14	30	24	9
Service occupations, except protective and household	491	85	—	292	286	425	316	106	230	25
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	54	13	—	29	48	9	33	26	68	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	369	137	—	191	95	376	283	80	128	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	83	39	—	67	81	39	76	—	21	8
Transportation and material moving occupations	199	87	—	44	74	91	95	27	48	12
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	127	48	—	100	57	102	74	57	49	—
Construction	240	95	—	73	44	143	141	39	141	6
Manufacturing	177	152	—	108	95	85	160	63	87	19
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	260	127	—	77	113	209	159	80	147	25
Wholesale and retail trade	1 065	380	—	596	371	839	781	250	761	51
Finance, insurance, and real estate	256	191	—	57	80	81	252	117	344	29
Business and repair services	139	86	—	157	123	135	193	80	88	16
Professional and related services	843	362	—	231	308	590	637	425	927	63
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 646	1 585	—	1 435	1 244	2 403	2 600	1 184	2 846	253
Private wage and salary workers	2 856	1 195	—	1 146	975	1 792	2 163	823	2 104	162
Government workers	548	171	—	145	177	313	248	238	362	35
Local government workers	226	48	—	78	85	124	112	108	216	15
Self-employed workers	229	219	—	136	80	298	181	109	356	40
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 120	1 726	—	1 648	1 519	2 685	2 866	1 332	3 341	300
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 106	1 311	—	1 163	1 054	1 996	2 274	994	2 431	240
50 to 52 weeks	2 282	1 044	—	824	704	1 421	1 672	732	1 844	149
40 to 49 weeks	306	155	—	117	98	244	171	97	228	57
27 to 39 weeks	204	51	—	84	38	129	144	36	99	8
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	472	223	—	221	197	346	329	203	518	22
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 596	1 956	—	1 808	1 700	2 988	3 024	1 563	3 622	307
With a mobility or self-care limitation	146	52	—	41	84	146	57	45	48	—
With a mobility limitation	66	15	—	7	38	58	35	18	16	—
In labor force	9	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	7	—
With a self-care limitation	119	37	—	34	80	125	37	33	41	—
With a work disability	419	124	—	205	246	323	144	110	154	12
In labor force	214	79	—	74	95	163	54	35	122	12
Prevented from working	188	26	—	109	142	128	60	44	23	—
No work disability	4 177	1 832	—	1 603	1 454	2 665	2 880	1 453	3 468	295
In labor force	3 562	1 527	—	1 394	1 192	2 319	2 507	1 115	2 689	235
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	496	82	—	322	175	657	1 153	441	990	12
With a mobility or self-care limitation	93	13	—	59	27	130	197	81	128	—
With a mobility limitation	47	7	—	37	21	102	128	54	115	—
With a self-care limitation	73	13	—	41	19	69	131	41	57	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	176	32	—	105	136	239	230	190	250	—
Mean family income (dollars)	16 213	23 771	—	12 899	6 146	12 932	26 420	28 675	46 304	—
1 worker	494	190	—	217	212	337	380	269	412	30
Mean family income (dollars)	24 840	44 696	—	17 613	19 141	18 418	21 577	32 840	53 186	22 210
2 or more workers	1 229	631	—	459	424	725	785	366	1 120	115
Mean family income (dollars)	41 488	50 233	—	32 143	34 377	34 835	40 746	49 528	65 850	59 713

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings city, Yellowstone County—Con.							
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 18.03 (pt.)	Tract 18.04
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	—	—	4 732	3 596	994	2 391	1 808	1 997
In labor force	—	—	3 528	2 396	692	1 411	1 251	1 459
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	—	74.6	66.6	69.6	59.0	69.2	73.1
Civilian labor force	—	—	3 528	2 384	685	1 411	1 251	1 454
Employed	—	—	3 352	2 279	672	1 383	1 203	1 422
Unemployed	—	—	176	105	13	28	48	32
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	5.0	4.4	1.9	2.0	3.8	2.2
Not in labor force	—	—	1 204	1 200	302	980	557	538
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	162	—	279	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	—	120	135	40	140	59	120
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	609	481	64	192	249	169
Females 16 years and over	—	—	2 656	1 922	485	1 343	945	1 008
In labor force	—	—	1 818	1 164	254	693	590	705
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	—	68.4	60.6	52.4	51.6	62.4	69.9
Civilian labor force	—	—	1 818	1 164	254	693	590	705
Employed	—	—	1 740	1 133	241	693	582	689
Unemployed	—	—	78	31	13	—	8	16
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	4.3	2.7	5.1	—	1.4	2.3
With own children under 6 years	—	—	522	232	106	154	89	189
In labor force	—	—	351	123	46	99	71	111
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	341	287	171	214	139	226
In labor force	—	—	280	245	110	158	96	187
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	755	293	148	197	122	264
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	511	151	58	115	104	148
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	890	704	350	516	297	574
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	666	534	213	369	228	453
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	—	246	239	93	128	156	199
Not enrolled in school	—	—	47	30	7	18	14	32
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	17	5	7	11	—	15
Not high school graduate	—	—	12	10	7	11	—	15
Employed	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	12	—	—	5	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	5	7	6	—	15
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	—	3 352	2 279	672	1 383	1 203	1 422
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	435	376	160	266	151	206
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	390	250	169	238	162	215
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	132	117	13	14	36	44
Sales occupations	—	—	570	345	111	283	204	240
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	—	641	402	93	224	272	257
Private household occupations	—	—	21	—	—	8	6	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	59	25	8	—	24	18
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	401	309	53	152	124	223
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	29	33	7	—	—	20
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	331	174	40	125	111	113
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	74	75	—	24	26	22
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	126	125	14	34	21	32
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	143	48	4	15	66	32
Construction	—	—	164	99	20	71	45	42
Manufacturing	—	—	244	100	41	83	65	52
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	313	225	76	134	84	94
Wholesale and retail trade	—	—	935	684	137	407	377	388
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	277	142	85	122	70	132
Business and repair services	—	—	175	108	14	18	79	67
Professional and related services	—	—	810	573	215	330	343	462
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	—	3 352	2 279	672	1 383	1 203	1 422
Private wage and salary workers	—	—	2 742	1 701	499	1 002	914	1 081
Government workers	—	—	453	369	137	213	197	239
Local government workers	—	—	220	218	48	79	127	113
Self-employed workers	—	—	157	209	36	155	92	89
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	—	3 747	2 570	758	1 612	1 359	1 524
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	—	2 952	1 947	537	1 138	931	1 131
50 to 52 weeks	—	—	2 221	1 486	432	826	694	763
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	262	199	57	142	128	160
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	211	108	26	77	44	104
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	—	431	333	116	292	243	166
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	—	4 041	2 822	907	1 850	1 494	1 790
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	84	60	—	17	48	57
With a mobility limitation	—	—	76	40	—	10	19	38
In labor force	—	—	21	6	—	—	4	13
With a self-care limitation	—	—	53	39	—	7	29	37
With a work disability	—	—	374	212	15	90	129	171
In labor force	—	—	199	81	15	29	94	99
Prevented from working	—	—	160	120	—	48	28	52
No work disability	—	—	3 667	2 610	892	1 760	1 365	1 619
In labor force	—	—	3 247	2 194	654	1 318	1 092	1 328
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	691	600	80	262	314	202
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	100	65	8	37	38	19
With a mobility limitation	—	—	95	31	—	37	32	7
With a self-care limitation	—	—	54	47	8	25	25	19
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	—	—	145	205	37	78	89	89
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	19 785	25 895	21 249	35 729	25 604	26 058
1 worker	—	—	429	272	123	246	157	153
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	22 890	26 585	64 202	41 972	29 769	35 969
2 or more workers	—	—	1 163	817	256	519	445	500
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	35 402	41 510	69 675	47 145	42 082	45 651

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Yellowstone County									
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.03 (pt.)	Tract 7.04 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	—	41	—	—	614	142	198	2 783	369	842
In labor force	—	36	—	—	457	92	149	1 995	255	577
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	87.8	—	—	74.4	64.8	75.3	71.7	69.1	68.5
Civilian labor force	—	36	—	—	457	92	149	1 995	255	577
Employed	—	36	—	—	457	82	149	1 802	224	522
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	193	31	55
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	—	10.9	—	9.7	12.2	9.5
Not in labor force	—	5	—	—	157	50	49	788	114	265
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	50	—	17	128	9	21
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	5	—	—	44	16	12	227	41	115
Females 16 years and over	—	24	—	—	290	76	88	1 404	165	408
In labor force	—	19	—	—	213	35	61	880	104	237
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	79.2	—	—	73.4	46.1	69.3	62.7	63.0	58.1
Civilian labor force	—	19	—	—	213	35	61	880	104	237
Employed	—	19	—	—	213	25	61	797	89	212
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	83	15	25
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	—	28.6	—	9.4	14.4	10.5
With own children under 6 years	—	—	—	—	66	8	26	300	27	72
In labor force	—	—	—	—	38	—	13	170	27	48
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	4	—	—	71	23	13	322	20	82
In labor force	—	4	—	—	65	15	13	261	20	69
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	4	—	—	69	8	31	389	43	85
All parents present in household in labor force	—	4	—	—	36	—	18	198	43	55
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	22	—	—	157	38	56	866	60	238
All parents present in household in labor force	—	22	—	—	144	29	50	657	45	173
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	—	—	—	65	14	11	197	17	43
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	48	—	11
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	5
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	33	—	11
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	6
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	5
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	36	—	—	457	82	149	1 802	224	522
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	—	—	54	—	7	177	23	13
Professional specialty occupations	—	4	—	—	45	18	26	139	15	35
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—	—	13	—	7	37	7	19
Sales occupations	—	—	—	—	96	19	33	130	19	28
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	—	—	—	63	—	35	273	20	68
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	65	—	5
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	15	—	—	74	27	14	403	48	96
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	25	29	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	12	—	—	63	—	12	187	29	120
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	90	—	44
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	—	11	18	7	210	28	43
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	5	—	—	7	—	8	66	6	39
Construction	—	11	—	—	26	—	—	79	6	32
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	26	—	15	156	21	20
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	—	—	67	10	7	231	14	46
Wholesale and retail trade	—	15	—	—	143	46	45	485	63	134
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	—	20	—	7	47	14	30
Business and repair services	—	6	—	—	5	—	8	107	23	59
Professional and related services	—	4	—	—	114	26	48	440	28	129
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	36	—	—	457	82	149	1 802	224	522
Private wage and salary workers	—	20	—	—	310	72	107	1 412	171	434
Government workers	—	4	—	—	94	10	21	315	7	53
Local government workers	—	—	—	—	58	10	14	203	7	29
Self-employed workers	—	12	—	—	53	—	21	75	39	28
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	36	—	—	512	118	160	2 204	236	612
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	26	—	—	403	80	119	1 728	179	489
50 to 52 weeks	—	9	—	—	304	32	101	1 236	110	307
40 to 49 weeks	—	11	—	—	25	8	7	165	20	56
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	—	—	49	8	—	91	13	51
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	4	—	—	42	10	35	165	26	60
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	36	—	—	542	126	180	2 467	303	708
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	12	21	6	59	8	32
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	32	8	13
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	3	8	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	12	—	6	35	8	26
With a work disability	—	6	—	—	7	50	20	184	45	110
In labor force	—	6	—	—	—	24	7	81	14	69
Prevented from working	—	—	—	—	7	26	13	90	28	39
No work disability	—	30	—	—	535	76	160	2 283	258	598
In labor force	—	30	—	—	441	68	136	1 869	216	489
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	5	—	—	72	16	18	272	66	134
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	52	7	11
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	52	7	6
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	5
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	—	—	—	—	16	—	6	78	20	36
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	21 032	—	—	12 709	11 060	14 544
1 worker	—	6	—	—	18	30	31	250	54	98
Mean family income (dollars)	—	12 000	—	—	23 280	18 143	35 342	20 548	32 283	15 764
2 or more workers	—	8	—	—	186	27	48	753	60	168
Mean family income (dollars)	—	28 450	—	—	40 197	29 759	43 134	36 009	31 675	30 528

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Yellowstone County—Con.								
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 18.03 (pt.)	Tract 19
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	—	4 624	4 462	3 042	89	905	15	—	5 165
In labor force	—	3 264	3 006	2 343	54	528	15	—	3 276
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	70.6	67.4	77.0	60.7	58.3	100.0	—	63.4
Civilian labor force	—	3 260	3 006	2 338	54	528	15	—	3 276
Employed	—	3 074	2 877	2 195	49	522	15	—	3 124
Unemployed	—	186	129	143	5	6	—	—	152
Percent of civilian labor force	—	5.7	4.3	6.1	9.3	1.1	—	—	4.6
Not in labor force	—	1 360	1 456	699	35	377	—	—	1 889
Institutionalized persons	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	61
Enrolled in school	—	240	264	137	22	47	—	—	230
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	378	503	183	6	76	—	—	935
Females 16 years and over	—	2 274	2 204	1 472	50	475	7	—	2 722
In labor force	—	1 346	1 293	1 001	25	214	7	—	1 546
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	59.2	58.7	68.0	50.0	45.1	100.0	—	56.8
Civilian labor force	—	1 346	1 293	996	25	214	7	—	1 546
Employed	—	1 262	1 240	938	25	208	7	—	1 506
Unemployed	—	84	53	58	—	6	—	—	40
Percent of civilian labor force	—	6.2	4.1	5.8	—	2.8	—	—	2.6
With own children under 6 years	—	470	379	365	—	51	7	—	347
In labor force	—	252	216	240	—	12	7	—	262
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	551	490	394	14	131	—	—	602
In labor force	—	399	351	309	14	85	—	—	507
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	620	529	485	—	79	5	—	453
All parents present in household in labor force	—	323	270	313	—	19	5	—	358
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	1 440	1 307	978	24	288	—	—	1 311
All parents present in household in labor force	—	893	789	714	24	167	—	—	1 069
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	443	377	231	10	76	—	—	377
Not enrolled in school	—	75	79	50	—	—	—	—	64
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	18	7	34	—	—	—	—	27
Not high school graduate	—	14	5	28	—	—	—	—	25
Employed	—	9	2	5	—	—	—	—	13
Unemployed	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	6
Not in labor force	—	5	—	15	—	—	—	—	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	3 074	2 877	2 195	49	522	15	—	3 124
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	274	325	243	—	76	8	—	356
Professional specialty occupations	—	301	246	286	23	179	7	—	236
Technicians and related support occupations	—	74	106	35	—	21	—	—	113
Sales occupations	—	521	240	180	21	110	—	—	318
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	505	498	418	—	53	—	—	369
Private household occupations	—	—	13	8	—	—	—	—	17
Protective service occupations	—	51	50	12	—	—	—	—	34
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	357	316	248	—	34	—	—	621
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	270	425	141	—	6	—	—	87
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	308	293	266	—	19	—	—	513
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	91	97	57	—	3	—	—	85
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	197	171	223	5	6	—	—	189
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	125	97	78	—	15	—	—	186
Construction	—	170	205	116	5	29	—	—	180
Manufacturing	—	223	214	132	—	14	—	—	252
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	326	274	263	—	24	—	—	352
Wholesale and retail trade	—	863	623	523	14	145	8	—	923
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	171	83	86	—	59	—	—	165
Business and repair services	—	156	149	180	—	10	—	—	166
Professional and related services	—	637	534	500	23	164	7	—	677
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	3 074	2 877	2 195	49	522	15	—	3 124
Private wage and salary workers	—	2 313	1 941	1 611	49	382	15	—	2 425
Government workers	—	316	454	316	—	70	—	—	400
Local government workers	—	168	210	139	—	33	—	—	264
Self-employed workers	—	431	466	257	—	70	—	—	293
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	3 565	3 434	2 527	60	609	15	—	3 503
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	2 732	2 775	2 023	60	403	15	—	2 624
50 to 52 weeks	—	1 931	1 977	1 443	41	343	15	—	1 779
40 to 49 weeks	—	258	188	208	14	23	—	—	267
27 to 39 weeks	—	209	191	123	—	26	—	—	195
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	362	309	241	—	113	—	—	452
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	4 157	3 864	2 821	83	818	15	—	4 114
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	35	92	61	—	35	—	—	86
With a mobility limitation	—	35	61	54	—	28	—	—	54
In labor force	—	7	15	30	—	—	—	—	8
With a self-care limitation	—	9	76	22	—	18	—	—	59
With a work disability	—	320	377	252	—	75	—	—	462
In labor force	—	193	161	159	—	37	—	—	271
Prevented from working	—	117	174	69	—	33	—	—	164
No work disability	—	3 837	3 487	2 569	83	743	15	—	3 652
In labor force	—	3 006	2 750	2 146	54	480	15	—	2 957
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	439	598	216	6	87	—	—	990
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	65	57	26	—	22	—	—	183
With a mobility limitation	—	58	57	26	—	22	—	—	155
With a self-care limitation	—	46	29	10	—	16	—	—	69
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	—	140	152	50	—	29	—	—	322
Mean family income (dollars)	—	19 660	16 414	26 193	—	84 192	—	—	18 139
1 worker	—	507	456	319	5	164	—	—	489
Mean family income (dollars)	—	32 664	27 118	30 532	43 200	73 143	—	—	21 992
2 or more workers	—	1 189	1 182	898	20	179	8	—	1 189
Mean family income (dollars)	—	41 086	38 737	39 035	35 903	78 069	83 100	—	34 319

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County						
		Total	Billings city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 7.03	Tract 7.04
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	44 877	44 877	33 284	1 829	1 413	1 972	1 005	1 534	2 812	1 076
Less than \$5,000	2 669	2 669	2 196	288	276	122	21	70	135	11
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 925	4 925	3 900	474	451	199	115	67	298	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 787	4 787	3 521	236	274	256	107	124	297	24
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 192	9 192	6 575	413	221	517	132	240	594	98
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 895	7 895	5 809	256	104	371	159	331	504	192
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 153	8 153	5 879	116	78	231	247	404	570	425
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 058	5 058	3 722	46	5	184	177	280	335	197
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 190	1 190	898	—	4	46	39	18	53	79
\$100,000 or more	1 008	1 008	784	—	—	46	8	—	26	45
Median (dollars)	25 942	25 942	25 639	13 711	9 604	22 692	31 794	32 373	26 199	41 049
Mean (dollars)	31 202	31 202	31 096	16 348	13 127	29 537	34 445	33 784	29 852	47 128
Families	31 007	31 007	21 816	678	693	1 107	782	1 223	1 956	938
Median income (dollars)	31 533	31 533	31 906	17 905	13 856	29 193	38 103	36 411	31 492	40 945
Males 15 years and over, with income	39 444	39 444	28 190	1 251	1 132	1 407	921	1 553	2 432	1 117
Median income (dollars)	18 959	18 959	19 025	12 423	8 333	20 295	23 323	21 401	17 804	28 899
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.1	52.1	50.9	40.0	29.9	52.0	56.8	56.1	54.0	69.7
Median income (dollars)	26 271	26 271	26 772	19 083	13 581	26 837	31 821	26 985	25 466	34 196
Females 15 years and over, with income	39 829	39 829	29 968	1 419	1 065	1 668	937	1 495	2 515	905
Median income (dollars)	9 107	9 107	9 386	6 832	6 318	9 549	10 701	8 233	10 214	11 875
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.7	32.7	32.0	26.4	21.5	22.8	36.1	34.6	39.8	40.6
Median income (dollars)	16 204	16 204	16 459	12 721	12 288	18 996	15 625	14 844	16 160	19 568
Per capita income (dollars)	12 416	12 416	12 834	8 889	6 078	14 771	12 604	11 574	11 450	14 865
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	44 877	44 877	33 284	1 829	1 413	1 972	1 005	1 534	2 812	1 076
With earnings	36 453	36 453	26 531	1 322	842	1 478	897	1 354	2 467	1 035
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 410	30 410	30 412	17 145	14 925	26 581	31 894	33 492	29 354	44 554
With Social Security income	11 648	11 648	8 971	597	502	705	173	269	458	92
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 222	8 222	8 025	6 203	6 154	8 882	8 412	9 120	8 341	10 745
With public assistance income	2 295	2 295	1 715	203	275	113	41	16	64	10
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 981	3 981	4 127	2 858	3 746	6 006	4 662	3 372	5 124	1 559
With retirement income	5 995	5 995	4 627	193	164	372	145	238	253	73
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 011	8 011	8 396	4 663	4 818	7 164	6 150	6 834	7 948	9 916
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	36 511	36 511	37 240	19 762	16 828	38 256	38 613	36 491	34 490	47 032
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 353	35 353	36 149	15 655	16 417	37 905	37 635	36 639	35 181	43 986
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 737	37 737	38 342	22 480	17 316	38 493	39 846	36 286	33 487	53 231
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 059	40 059	41 479	24 170	20 950	41 250	41 919	38 050	37 992	48 788
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 632	40 632	42 714	23 101	22 113	41 969	43 550	40 072	39 569	46 011
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 514	39 514	40 383	24 725	19 752	40 818	39 950	35 455	35 867	54 086
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 697	17 697	17 801	11 437	9 060	23 247	24 298	23 375	19 255	25 606
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 434	14 434	14 217	5 843	6 590	23 843	17 024	13 790	18 222	23 156
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 126	24 126	24 582	17 646	12 899	22 431	41 191	50 146	21 137	38 836
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	31 007	31 007	21 816	678	693	1 107	782	1 223	1 956	938
Householder worked in 1989	25 147	25 147	17 443	459	415	796	695	1 044	1 695	873
With related children under 18 years	16 441	16 441	11 307	285	414	453	447	721	1 185	629
With related children under 5 years	6 633	6 633	4 643	120	213	251	158	282	392	246
Married-couple families	25 500	25 500	17 463	416	406	923	627	1 105	1 516	855
Householder worked in 1989	21 034	21 034	14 250	322	287	677	563	952	1 336	806
With related children under 18 years	12 670	12 670	8 341	142	211	353	354	632	876	561
With related children under 5 years	5 296	5 296	3 559	65	92	194	139	253	292	240
Female householder, no husband present	4 318	4 318	3 534	211	189	173	103	110	364	64
Householder worked in 1989	3 186	3 186	2 559	96	82	114	92	88	289	53
With related children under 18 years	3 093	3 093	2 501	126	148	100	72	81	256	54
With related children under 5 years	1 138	1 138	941	48	81	57	5	21	100	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	17 807	17 807	14 665	1 513	1 027	1 011	274	431	1 134	222
Nonfamily householder	13 870	13 870	11 468	1 151	720	865	223	311	856	138
65 years and over	4 451	4 451	3 604	308	270	315	65	66	150	8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	111 140	111 140	79 238	3 326	3 115	3 956	2 724	4 384	7 255	3 336
Persons under 18 years	30 326	30 326	20 571	521	814	730	823	1 341	2 270	1 203
Related children under 18 years	30 143	30 143	20 441	521	796	716	823	1 341	2 263	1 188
Related children 5 to 17 years	21 891	21 891	14 520	324	494	495	621	986	1 683	879
Persons 65 years and over	13 202	13 202	10 283	517	463	958	200	299	512	100
Persons 75 years and over	5 110	5 110	4 054	278	208	439	64	122	196	34
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	2 799	2 799	2 008	173	253	70	58	54	177	11
Percent below poverty level	9.0	9.0	9.2	25.5	36.5	6.3	7.4	4.4	9.0	1.2
Householder worked in 1989	1 680	1 680	1 074	69	85	31	40	25	128	5
With related children under 18 years	2 230	2 230	1 584	117	189	42	50	49	163	11
With related children under 5 years	1 129	1 129	814	45	109	32	36	29	87	6
Married-couple families	1 157	1 157	719	16	102	39	25	27	90	6
Householder worked in 1989	771	771	394	9	40	21	12	16	81	—
With related children under 18 years	758	758	421	9	53	21	17	22	81	6
With related children under 5 years	384	384	233	—	25	21	17	11	38	6
Female householder, no husband present	1 426	1 426	1 153	140	115	31	19	19	81	5
Householder worked in 1989	784	784	604	53	28	10	19	5	47	5
With related children under 18 years	1 311	1 311	1 054	101	110	21	19	19	76	5
With related children under 5 years	654	654	521	38	68	11	5	10	49	—
Unrelated individuals	4 576	4 576	3 732	540	502	200	69	111	339	38
Nonfamily householder	2 847	2 847	2 330	363	270	142	45	91	177	5
65 years and over	816	816	643	100	79	45	6	23	18	—
Persons	13 435	13 435	9 887	1 019	1 266	375	256	315	935	66
Percent below poverty level	12.1	12.1	12.5	30.6	40.6	9.5	9.4	7.2	12.9	2.0
Persons under 18 years	4 638	4 638	3 241	223	416	76	97	110	324	26
Related children under 18 years	4 493	4 493	3 138	223	398	62	97	110	317	11
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 974	2 974	2 009	142	241	36	48	73	206	5
Persons 65 years and over	1 143	1 143	896	107	140	78	22	23	43	—
Persons 75 years and over	515	515	419	54	67	22	—	—	9	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 556	5 556	4 426	499	616	127	98	117	313	42
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	19 216	19 216	13 468	1 405	1 643	556	344	503	1 156	79
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	37 404	37 404	26 123	2 019	2 257	1 169	773	1 013	2 428	502

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County—Con.									
	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17.01	Tract 18.01	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 385	1 336	1 444	2 364	2 302	2 232	1 546	2 752	852	
Less than \$5,000	94	96	122	79	71	83	47	184	11	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	155	153	246	117	125	141	119	281	—	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	151	208	212	130	227	213	146	206	7	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	244	366	311	293	401	550	382	699	74	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	320	232	251	333	406	417	279	598	48	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	249	202	230	479	557	475	289	542	192	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	143	42	53	513	393	247	209	212	246	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	21	26	9	183	61	83	26	30	136	
\$100,000 or more	8	11	10	237	61	23	49	—	138	
Median (dollars)	26 250	20 427	18 080	40 361	33 221	28 340	28 169	25 082	56 527	
Mean (dollars)	28 365	23 761	22 893	52 437	35 815	31 352	33 173	26 711	67 510	
Families	1 081	915	1 074	1 782	1 981	1 790	1 267	1 762	788	
Median income (dollars)	28 194	22 604	21 610	48 933	35 502	31 121	31 712	29 146	58 745	
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 345	1 231	1 347	2 109	2 437	2 179	1 539	2 089	902	
Median income (dollars)	17 138	12 921	12 491	31 808	21 108	19 200	20 038	19 588	41 908	
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.3	43.5	46.1	54.5	57.9	57.0	54.6	60.4	67.4	
Median income (dollars)	22 676	21 429	21 495	39 688	29 292	25 056	25 530	23 329	52 710	
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 229	1 154	1 204	2 260	1 983	1 855	1 289	2 537	729	
Median income (dollars)	8 250	8 796	7 283	11 075	8 600	8 750	10 324	9 803	9 688	
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.8	33.8	31.9	30.7	33.5	38.8	45.7	39.5	22.9	
Median income (dollars)	15 744	14 631	14 639	19 676	16 729	16 332	15 812	16 908	19 297	
Per capita income (dollars)	9 957	9 553	8 078	20 591	11 791	11 367	11 575	11 462	21 669	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 385	1 336	1 444	2 364	2 302	2 232	1 546	2 752	852	
With earnings	1 208	1 106	1 172	1 828	2 100	1 992	1 448	2 300	778	
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 195	22 638	23 858	49 123	33 950	29 139	31 222	26 921	61 533	
With Social Security income	270	390	329	736	422	515	217	645	152	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 801	7 640	6 924	9 464	8 109	9 422	7 059	7 994	11 847	
With public assistance income	111	66	170	37	79	101	60	124	6	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 439	4 968	3 944	4 485	3 310	3 887	2 044	5 032	8 200	
With retirement income	111	151	111	457	308	296	100	368	64	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 382	5 079	7 932	14 502	6 820	6 398	6 290	5 170	12 278	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	30 752	26 006	24 830	60 180	38 212	33 881	36 388	31 098	69 710	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 995	24 116	22 081	58 614	37 721	32 245	36 201	30 481	71 900	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 641	27 795	29 212	61 279	38 817	35 586	36 696	31 812	66 793	
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 407	27 469	29 561	62 455	39 814	35 590	38 165	34 394	70 670	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 548	28 390	28 417	64 087	39 992	34 375	38 472	34 591	73 927	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 073	26 643	30 875	61 467	39 598	36 833	37 686	34 166	66 464	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 832	15 343	10 225	24 768	14 256	17 385	21 190	17 088	35 467	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 040	10 616	9 895	15 674	13 259	16 010	22 028	12 293	27 012	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 304	23 635	12 333	46 157	16 870	19 287	18 555	22 338	56 000	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 081	915	1 074	1 782	1 981	1 790	1 267	1 762	788	
Householder worked in 1989	907	706	841	1 471	1 764	1 503	1 133	1 505	644	
With related children under 18 years	682	478	672	748	1 131	939	822	982	467	
With related children under 5 years	293	215	304	234	421	387	329	511	131	
Married-couple families	881	715	797	1 565	1 811	1 613	1 124	1 401	740	
Householder worked in 1989	769	537	653	1 297	1 628	1 390	995	1 195	601	
With related children under 18 years	517	344	438	596	1 010	826	712	761	434	
With related children under 5 years	209	154	188	193	402	343	300	433	131	
Female householder, no husband present	128	168	207	181	105	112	116	287	24	
Householder worked in 1989	82	143	144	146	89	65	111	241	19	
With related children under 18 years	119	134	179	134	88	72	94	170	17	
With related children under 5 years	55	61	88	41	16	38	29	60	—	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	483	578	543	674	484	535	380	1 213	73	
Nonfamily householder	304	421	370	582	321	442	279	990	64	
65 years and over	98	111	125	331	62	173	31	268	8	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 951	3 325	3 949	5 912	6 898	6 119	4 377	6 361	2 669	
Persons under 18 years	1 315	913	1 341	1 498	2 230	1 853	1 471	1 688	865	
Related children under 18 years	1 280	913	1 341	1 491	2 223	1 853	1 466	1 688	865	
Related children 5 to 17 years	943	669	935	1 152	1 675	1 422	1 086	1 049	675	
Persons 65 years and over	272	388	309	990	451	598	216	697	167	
Persons 75 years and over	59	100	89	416	141	225	54	248	39	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	161	125	230	81	107	152	72	104	11	
Percent below poverty level	14.9	13.7	21.4	4.5	5.4	8.5	5.7	5.9	1.4	
Householder worked in 1989	112	74	109	55	92	125	67	74	—	
With related children under 18 years	151	111	194	56	79	129	51	85	—	
With related children under 5 years	69	73	103	16	21	92	34	46	—	
Married-couple families	56	57	84	25	55	98	56	22	11	
Householder worked in 1989	56	26	35	25	49	93	56	13	—	
With related children under 18 years	56	43	61	—	30	84	40	16	—	
With related children under 5 years	18	25	25	—	10	60	23	7	—	
Female householder, no husband present	68	68	125	56	44	42	16	82	—	
Householder worked in 1989	27	48	62	30	35	26	11	61	—	
With related children under 18 years	68	68	112	56	42	33	11	69	—	
With related children under 5 years	32	37	65	16	11	26	11	39	—	
Unrelated individuals	152	104	166	119	140	128	97	242	—	
Nonfamily householder	68	65	89	55	72	79	69	167	—	
65 years and over	28	26	32	14	10	42	11	78	—	
Persons	714	564	919	325	469	703	362	564	22	
Percent below poverty level	18.1	17.0	23.3	5.5	6.8	11.5	8.3	8.9	.8	
Persons under 18 years	337	278	412	94	156	304	137	168	—	
Related children under 18 years	313	278	412	87	149	304	132	168	—	
Related children 5 to 17 years	218	179	221	70	116	200	81	107	—	
Persons 65 years and over	41	26	32	14	37	62	18	78	11	
Persons 75 years and over	6	18	19	—	24	26	11	49	5	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	291	245	413	177	149	199	99	235	10	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 008	831	1 344	435	877	973	789	813	22	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 666	1 682	2 159	726	1 953	2 013	1 581	2 102	194	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County—Con.		Billings city, Yellowstone County							
	Tract 18.02	Tract 18.03	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 050	859	559	1 829	1 388	2 528	1 972	1 015	1 005	1 265
Less than \$5,000	23	30	106	288	270	181	122	19	21	70
\$5,000 to \$9,999	39	46	243	474	451	394	199	57	115	57
\$10,000 to \$14,999	82	44	76	236	269	417	256	62	107	101
\$15,000 to \$24,999	191	190	69	413	211	580	517	189	132	220
\$25,000 to \$34,999	212	162	43	256	104	419	371	165	159	248
\$35,000 to \$49,999	152	243	18	116	74	307	231	164	247	314
\$50,000 to \$74,999	218	112	4	46	5	141	184	180	177	237
\$75,000 to \$99,999	81	16	—	—	4	48	46	65	39	18
\$100,000 or more	52	16	—	—	—	41	46	114	8	—
Median (dollars)	33 721	30 321	7 728	13 711	9 481	19 040	22 692	35 775	31 794	31 514
Mean (dollars)	42 332	34 413	11 415	16 348	13 070	24 732	29 537	48 927	34 445	33 389
Families	851	691	79	678	679	1 263	1 107	749	782	1 003
Median income (dollars)	37 370	35 665	7 516	17 905	13 820	25 014	29 193	45 402	38 103	36 484
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 017	843	352	1 251	1 115	1 823	1 407	1 116	921	1 230
Median income (dollars)	24 321	22 220	6 796	12 423	8 287	13 440	20 295	21 116	23 323	22 328
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.5	48.9	21.9	40.0	30.4	51.1	52.0	41.1	56.8	54.5
Median income (dollars)	30 962	25 357	15 795	19 083	13 581	21 926	26 837	32 139	31 821	27 212
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 158	851	329	1 419	1 041	2 076	1 668	1 309	937	1 237
Median income (dollars)	7 437	9 198	7 659	6 832	6 280	10 449	9 549	6 346	10 701	7 772
Percent year-round full-time workers	24.8	33.1	19.5	26.4	21.1	30.6	22.8	16.6	36.1	33.5
Median income (dollars)	21 115	18 056	13 000	12 721	12 311	13 728	18 996	20 450	15 625	14 437
Per capita income (dollars)	14 975	13 440	8 289	8 889	6 069	12 086	14 771	16 724	12 604	11 494
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 050	859	559	1 829	1 388	2 528	1 972	1 015	1 005	1 265
With earnings	922	723	337	1 322	822	1 967	1 478	778	897	1 113
Mean earnings (dollars)	39 555	32 017	12 137	17 145	14 872	24 110	26 581	40 337	31 894	33 107
With Social Security income	218	271	198	597	497	702	705	380	173	212
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 592	8 987	5 591	6 203	6 098	7 414	8 882	9 711	8 412	9 042
With public assistance income	11	26	67	203	275	119	113	30	41	16
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 614	3 692	3 283	2 858	3 746	3 322	6 006	3 589	4 662	3 372
With retirement income	106	183	61	193	159	343	372	198	145	213
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 717	7 835	5 945	4 663	4 932	7 888	7 164	11 151	6 150	6 542
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	44 941	37 162	14 273	19 762	16 734	31 823	38 256	56 349	38 613	36 287
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 626	41 842	8 072	15 655	16 222	32 488	37 905	62 327	37 635	36 152
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 076	34 872	18 278	22 480	17 333	31 019	38 493	52 332	39 846	36 469
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 762	39 473	23 620	24 170	20 752	37 419	41 250	62 377	41 919	37 980
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 838	46 691	—	23 101	21 741	42 878	41 969	71 453	43 550	39 996
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 232	36 198	23 620	24 725	19 752	32 292	40 818	56 629	39 950	35 475
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 477	17 808	9 688	11 437	8 910	18 444	23 247	23 496	24 298	23 914
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 280	12 672	8 072	5 843	6 590	16 544	23 843	22 217	17 024	13 199
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 427	20 518	11 965	17 646	12 722	22 841	22 431	24 676	41 191	50 146
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	851	691	79	678	679	1 263	1 107	749	782	1 003
Householder worked in 1989	716	531	56	459	401	967	796	585	695	849
With related children under 18 years	405	254	40	285	404	714	453	306	447	586
With related children under 5 years	154	84	17	120	207	333	251	61	158	223
Married-couple families	731	612	26	416	402	861	923	637	627	895
Householder worked in 1989	606	477	21	322	283	630	677	512	563	763
With related children under 18 years	317	211	—	142	207	424	353	252	354	507
With related children under 5 years	121	77	—	65	92	229	194	57	139	198
Female householder, no husband present	89	55	53	211	185	368	173	100	103	100
Householder worked in 1989	79	30	35	96	78	303	114	67	92	82
With related children under 18 years	69	26	40	126	148	273	100	48	72	71
With related children under 5 years	26	7	17	48	81	104	57	4	5	17
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	281	210	549	1 513	1 011	1 583	1 011	344	274	357
Nonfamily householder	199	168	480	1 151	709	1 265	865	266	223	262
65 years and over	69	65	186	308	265	322	315	118	65	48
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 807	2 175	752	3 326	3 048	5 201	3 956	2 460	2 724	3 579
Persons under 18 years	741	438	73	521	788	1 214	730	578	823	1 115
Related children under 18 years	723	432	73	521	770	1 202	716	569	823	1 115
Related children 5 to 17 years	556	331	46	324	472	826	495	437	621	817
Persons 65 years and over	262	314	193	517	458	724	958	529	200	227
Persons 75 years and over	87	79	126	278	208	357	439	200	64	90
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	49	32	45	173	247	173	70	25	58	50
Percent below poverty level	5.8	4.6	57.0	25.5	36.4	13.7	6.3	3.3	7.4	5.0
Householder worked in 1989	35	25	29	69	79	110	31	21	40	25
With related children under 18 years	32	26	40	117	183	116	42	21	50	45
With related children under 5 years	15	—	17	45	103	60	32	5	36	25
Married-couple families	42	13	5	16	102	78	39	13	25	27
Householder worked in 1989	28	13	—	9	40	41	21	9	12	16
With related children under 18 years	25	7	—	9	53	30	21	9	17	22
With related children under 5 years	8	—	—	—	25	30	21	5	17	11
Female householder, no husband present	7	13	40	140	115	95	31	6	19	15
Householder worked in 1989	7	6	29	53	28	69	10	6	19	5
With related children under 18 years	7	13	40	101	110	86	21	6	19	15
With related children under 5 years	7	—	17	38	68	30	11	—	5	6
Unrelated individuals	56	33	238	540	496	316	200	76	69	87
Nonfamily householder	15	18	214	363	264	217	142	32	45	67
65 years and over	7	6	48	100	79	26	45	8	6	17
Persons	241	124	361	1 019	1 239	848	375	147	256	284
Percent below poverty level	8.6	5.7	48.0	30.6	40.6	16.3	9.5	6.0	9.4	7.9
Persons under 18 years	73	43	73	223	401	260	76	23	97	107
Related children under 18 years	61	37	73	223	383	260	62	23	97	107
Related children 5 to 17 years	50	37	46	142	230	181	36	15	48	73
Persons 65 years and over	7	6	48	107	140	72	78	12	22	17
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	37	54	67	26	22	8	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	99	55	108	499	610	352	127	60	98	117
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	312	137	467	1 405	1 616	1 212	556	266	344	472
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	641	308	564	2 019	2 215	2 372	1 169	436	773	878

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings city, Yellowstone County—Con.									
	Tract 7.03 (pt.)	Tract 7.04 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 734	984	—	1 145	979	2 154	2 421	1 109	2 364	145
Less than \$5,000	135	5	—	88	102	207	89	120	79	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	263	5	—	111	188	335	299	94	117	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	297	24	—	188	95	354	319	97	130	6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	577	85	—	304	196	442	623	139	293	10
\$25,000 to \$34,999	486	185	—	206	165	361	417	224	333	23
\$35,000 to \$49,999	570	373	—	196	180	335	395	159	479	32
\$50,000 to \$74,999	327	183	—	42	34	108	231	173	513	21
\$75,000 to \$99,999	53	79	—	6	9	12	32	32	183	46
\$100,000 or more	26	45	—	4	10	—	16	71	237	7
Median (dollars)	26 475	41 102	—	20 700	18 799	19 130	22 610	30 335	40 361	50 677
Mean (dollars)	30 165	47 977	—	23 211	23 438	22 337	27 002	38 531	52 437	52 637
Families	1 899	853	—	781	772	1 301	1 395	825	1 782	145
Median income (dollars)	32 319	41 153	—	22 793	22 105	25 437	29 491	32 737	48 933	49 375
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 366	1 024	—	1 027	930	1 669	1 789	909	2 109	145
Median income (dollars)	17 929	28 771	—	13 694	12 025	15 597	19 228	25 125	31 808	31 875
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.4	68.7	—	44.8	44.4	49.3	49.0	54.1	54.5	62.8
Median income (dollars)	25 394	35 101	—	21 623	23 208	22 618	25 212	31 293	39 688	31 875
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 447	837	—	1 023	851	1 809	2 105	955	2 260	144
Median income (dollars)	10 511	11 884	—	9 041	7 317	8 591	11 141	10 137	11 075	13 571
Percent year-round full-time workers	40.7	40.7	—	34.8	33.5	33.1	37.8	25.1	30.7	40.3
Median income (dollars)	16 197	19 851	—	15 167	14 652	15 703	15 783	21 419	19 676	19 286
Per capita income (dollars)	11 546	15 105	—	9 277	7 772	10 352	12 665	16 846	20 591	17 642
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 734	984	—	1 145	979	2 154	2 421	1 109	2 364	145
With earnings	2 389	949	—	962	798	1 630	1 801	822	1 828	145
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 810	45 616	—	22 807	24 779	23 650	26 074	33 646	49 123	49 589
With Social Security income	439	81	—	311	204	597	918	339	736	14
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 325	9 280	—	7 671	6 511	7 507	7 405	8 828	9 464	3 977
With public assistance income	56	10	—	66	118	162	58	85	37	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 372	1 559	—	4 968	3 697	3 593	5 900	3 503	4 485	—
With retirement income	245	59	—	131	71	213	439	182	457	8
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 101	10 817	—	5 312	10 221	6 324	7 149	13 660	14 502	18 000
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	34 815	48 007	—	25 519	25 220	26 559	33 162	39 284	60 180	51 954
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 649	44 714	—	24 942	22 259	26 186	33 105	26 990	58 614	50 229
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 600	55 116	—	26 106	30 632	27 025	33 203	49 579	61 279	53 316
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 437	49 917	—	28 396	30 556	30 687	35 651	48 680	62 455	54 572
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 157	46 842	—	29 756	28 601	32 991	38 542	42 699	64 087	55 864
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 104	56 212	—	27 127	33 101	28 215	33 870	51 781	61 467	53 642
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 454	25 606	—	13 360	9 822	13 985	24 120	9 199	24 768	19 800
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 510	23 156	—	10 789	10 347	11 105	17 434	6 114	15 674	19 800
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 137	38 836	—	18 122	6 444	22 712	32 509	24 523	46 157	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 899	853	—	781	772	1 301	1 395	825	1 782	145
Householder worked in 1989	1 647	799	—	612	598	983	1 031	609	1 471	145
With related children under 18 years	1 153	583	—	427	507	734	612	383	748	64
With related children under 5 years	383	220	—	186	235	362	242	186	234	18
Married-couple families	1 464	777	—	609	564	966	1 099	615	1 565	129
Householder worked in 1989	1 293	739	—	471	473	754	806	481	1 297	129
With related children under 18 years	849	522	—	300	327	500	436	210	596	54
With related children under 5 years	283	214	—	125	136	266	205	109	193	18
Female householder, no husband present	359	64	—	154	156	266	239	179	181	10
Householder worked in 1989	284	53	—	129	99	183	184	97	146	10
With related children under 18 years	251	54	—	127	135	200	141	156	134	10
With related children under 5 years	100	6	—	61	76	77	37	77	41	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 113	207	—	490	318	1 091	1 203	321	674	17
Nonfamily householder	835	131	—	364	207	853	1 026	284	582	—
65 years and over	150	8	—	81	71	269	401	99	331	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	7 067	3 051	—	2 870	2 806	4 649	5 136	2 563	5 912	425
Persons under 18 years	2 224	1 116	—	810	1 008	1 096	1 079	599	1 498	119
Related children under 18 years	2 217	1 101	—	810	1 008	1 088	1 072	599	1 491	119
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 645	823	—	603	671	686	780	397	1 152	89
Persons 65 years and over	496	82	—	322	175	657	1 153	441	990	12
Persons 75 years and over	180	28	—	87	39	281	493	133	416	12
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	163	5	—	96	175	173	36	166	81	—
Percent below poverty level	8.6	—	—	12.3	22.7	13.3	2.6	20.1	4.5	—
Householder worked in 1989	114	5	—	59	67	91	22	93	55	—
With related children under 18 years	149	5	—	96	146	173	8	148	56	—
With related children under 5 years	78	—	—	65	83	77	—	88	16	—
Married-couple families	81	—	—	35	61	36	21	29	25	—
Householder worked in 1989	72	—	—	18	19	13	7	23	25	—
With related children under 18 years	72	—	—	35	45	36	—	16	—	—
With related children under 5 years	29	—	—	28	17	11	—	16	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	76	5	—	61	93	122	8	131	56	—
Householder worked in 1989	42	5	—	41	36	70	8	64	30	—
With related children under 18 years	71	5	—	61	80	122	8	126	56	—
With related children under 5 years	49	—	—	37	53	58	—	72	16	—
Unrelated individuals	328	38	—	97	91	299	218	39	119	12
Nonfamily householder	166	5	—	58	63	190	150	39	55	—
65 years and over	18	—	—	26	32	39	58	8	14	—
Persons	888	48	—	478	671	844	301	442	325	12
Percent below poverty level	12.6	1.6	—	16.7	23.9	18.2	5.9	17.2	5.5	2.8
Persons under 18 years	310	20	—	249	321	345	24	201	94	—
Related children under 18 years	303	5	—	249	321	337	17	201	87	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	200	5	—	171	152	218	17	124	70	—
Persons 65 years and over	43	—	—	26	32	39	89	14	14	—
Persons 75 years and over	9	—	—	18	19	32	53	8	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	313	24	—	222	327	474	89	256	177	12
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 099	53	—	632	985	1 187	460	472	435	12
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 371	446	—	1 380	1 464	2 057	1 652	735	726	84

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings city, Yellowstone County—Con.							
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 18.03 (pt.)	Tract 18.04
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	—	—	2 720	1 702	458	1 042	859	907
Less than \$5,000	—	—	184	21	11	23	30	25
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	274	92	—	39	46	47
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	206	105	—	82	44	50
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	692	328	29	191	190	145
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	592	462	33	212	162	183
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	537	446	85	152	243	226
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	205	214	161	218	112	181
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	30	21	84	73	16	27
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	13	55	52	16	23
Median (dollars)	—	—	25 055	32 125	59 230	33 488	30 321	35 292
Mean (dollars)	—	—	26 667	33 785	61 840	42 019	34 413	38 111
Families	—	—	1 737	1 294	416	843	691	742
Median income (dollars)	—	—	29 113	32 995	60 988	37 161	35 665	40 446
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	—	2 060	1 631	486	1 009	843	978
Median income (dollars)	—	—	19 552	21 741	42 266	24 036	22 220	22 226
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	60.3	50.6	72.8	54.1	48.9	46.1
Median income (dollars)	—	—	23 269	26 510	54 315	30 192	25 357	31 728
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	—	2 494	1 753	388	1 151	851	884
Median income (dollars)	—	—	9 763	10 039	10 208	7 401	9 198	11 019
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	39.3	37.6	20.1	24.3	33.1	35.3
Median income (dollars)	—	—	16 975	15 271	25 714	20 878	18 056	16 012
Per capita income (dollars)	—	—	11 459	13 014	19 605	14 866	13 440	12 748
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	—	—	2 720	1 702	458	1 042	859	907
With earnings	—	—	2 275	1 377	413	914	723	791
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	—	26 814	32 066	60 897	39 218	32 017	36 220
With Social Security income	—	—	639	495	61	218	271	184
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	—	8 041	9 082	10 926	8 592	8 987	8 685
With public assistance income	—	—	124	58	6	11	26	34
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	5 032	5 192	8 200	3 614	3 692	7 117
With retirement income	—	—	361	292	35	106	183	161
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	—	5 153	10 994	6 843	7 717	7 835	9 878
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	—	—	31 008	35 899	63 750	44 579	37 162	41 305
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	30 268	32 974	70 184	42 807	41 842	43 174
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	31 877	38 020	50 927	46 076	34 872	39 176
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	—	34 311	37 690	64 191	47 371	39 473	43 472
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	34 362	36 315	72 061	48 957	46 691	47 031
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	34 251	38 561	48 572	46 232	36 198	39 828
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	16 865	24 211	20 800	20 477	17 808	17 832
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	12 293	18 255	20 800	18 280	12 672	17 240
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	22 101	32 063	—	26 427	20 518	21 044
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	—	—	1 737	1 294	416	843	691	742
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	1 480	1 044	368	708	531	609
With related children under 18 years	—	—	969	558	281	397	254	402
With related children under 5 years	—	—	511	212	90	146	84	164
Married-couple families	—	—	1 382	1 106	391	723	612	674
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	1 176	881	348	598	477	556
With related children under 18 years	—	—	754	429	264	309	211	341
With related children under 5 years	—	—	433	184	90	113	77	139
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	281	153	10	89	55	45
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	235	128	5	79	30	30
With related children under 18 years	—	—	164	101	10	69	26	45
With related children under 5 years	—	—	60	19	—	26	7	21
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	1 206	585	51	281	210	256
Nonfamily householder	—	—	983	408	42	199	168	165
65 years and over	—	—	268	125	8	69	65	32
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	6 276	4 303	1 448	2 787	2 175	2 724
Persons under 18 years	—	—	1 664	1 006	498	736	438	838
Related children under 18 years	—	—	1 664	997	498	718	432	838
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	1 025	756	364	556	331	604
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	691	600	80	262	314	202
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	248	134	5	87	79	70
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	—	—	104	41	11	49	32	35
Percent below poverty level	—	—	6.0	3.2	2.6	5.8	4.6	4.7
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	74	15	—	35	25	15
With related children under 18 years	—	—	85	23	—	32	26	23
With related children under 5 years	—	—	46	8	—	15	—	15
Married-couple families	—	—	22	18	11	42	13	20
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	13	7	—	28	13	8
With related children under 18 years	—	—	16	—	—	25	7	8
With related children under 5 years	—	—	7	—	—	8	—	8
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	82	23	—	7	13	15
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	61	8	—	7	6	7
With related children under 18 years	—	—	69	23	—	7	13	15
With related children under 5 years	—	—	39	8	—	7	—	7
Unrelated individuals	—	—	235	89	—	56	33	56
Nonfamily householder	—	—	160	36	—	15	18	31
65 years and over	—	—	78	23	—	7	6	5
Persons	—	—	557	226	22	241	124	179
Percent below poverty level	—	—	8.9	5.3	1.5	8.6	5.7	6.6
Persons under 18 years	—	—	168	74	—	73	43	59
Related children under 18 years	—	—	168	65	—	61	37	59
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	107	56	—	50	37	31
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	78	36	11	7	6	5
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	49	7	5	—	—	5
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	235	102	10	99	55	60
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	—	806	299	22	312	137	219
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	—	2 095	1 071	97	641	308	570

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Yellowstone County									
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.03 (pt.)	Tract 7.04 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	—	25	—	—	269	78	92	1 385	191	465
Less than \$5,000	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	94	8	20
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	—	10	35	—	155	42	58
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	5	—	—	23	—	—	151	20	117
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	10	—	—	20	17	13	244	62	115
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—	83	18	7	320	26	86
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	4	—	—	90	—	52	249	6	50
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	—	—	43	8	14	143	—	19
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	20	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	—
Median (dollars)	—	15 938	—	—	34 792	16 250	40 789	26 250	16 821	16 953
Mean (dollars)	—	16 288	—	—	35 644	18 869	38 045	28 365	27 059	21 747
Families	—	14	—	—	220	57	85	1 081	134	302
Median income (dollars)	—	15 625	—	—	36 250	19 306	36 696	28 194	21 563	20 714
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	17	—	—	323	66	93	1 345	204	417
Median income (dollars)	—	11 042	—	—	18 828	10 313	29 844	17 138	10 988	13 343
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	—	—	62.2	40.9	80.6	58.3	37.3	49.9
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	22 292	26 125	30 625	22 676	20 577	17 241
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	24	—	—	258	68	68	1 229	131	353
Median income (dollars)	—	8 500	—	—	9 615	6 212	11 786	8 250	7 440	7 234
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	37.5	—	—	39.9	7.4	38.2	36.8	26.0	28.0
Median income (dollars)	—	9 750	—	—	16 726	6 250	18 654	15 744	8 929	14 602
Per capita income (dollars)	—	6 496	—	—	11 930	7 803	12 268	9 957	11 295	8 887
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	—	25	—	—	269	78	92	1 385	191	465
With earnings	—	20	—	—	241	78	86	1 208	144	374
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	17 079	—	—	35 270	15 390	32 839	28 195	21 506	21 893
With Social Security income	—	5	—	—	57	19	11	270	79	125
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	11 688	—	—	9 411	8 711	21 529	7 801	7 518	7 598
With public assistance income	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	111	—	52
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	3 394	—	4 439	—	4 504
With retirement income	—	5	—	—	25	—	14	111	20	40
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	1 209	—	—	9 320	3 278	6 119	5 382	3 548	3 868
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	—	21 400	—	—	37 419	23 646	37 247	30 752	28 843	23 832
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	23 560	—	—	38 713	18 691	34 759	26 995	17 737	21 529
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	16 000	—	—	35 365	29 988	40 182	36 641	35 668	26 461
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	40 900	—	—	38 345	25 439	37 539	34 407	22 142	27 154
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	40 900	—	—	40 371	21 226	34 896	31 548	19 263	27 867
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	35 365	29 988	40 182	38 073	24 185	26 547
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	16 000	—	—	17 984	5 000	—	12 832	37 154	11 459
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	17 984	5 000	—	12 040	8 142	8 509
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	16 000	—	—	—	—	—	23 304	66 165	30 000
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	—	14	—	—	220	57	85	1 081	134	302
Householder worked in 1989	—	14	—	—	195	48	74	907	94	243
With related children under 18 years	—	10	—	—	135	32	46	682	51	165
With related children under 5 years	—	6	—	—	59	9	26	293	29	69
Married-couple families	—	4	—	—	210	52	78	881	106	233
Householder worked in 1989	—	4	—	—	189	43	67	769	66	180
With related children under 18 years	—	4	—	—	125	27	39	517	44	111
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	55	9	26	209	29	52
Female householder, no husband present	—	4	—	—	10	5	—	128	14	51
Householder worked in 1989	—	4	—	—	6	5	—	82	14	45
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	10	5	—	119	7	44
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	55	—	12
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	16	—	—	74	21	15	483	88	225
Nonfamily householder	—	11	—	—	49	21	7	304	57	163
65 years and over	—	5	—	—	18	—	—	98	30	54
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	67	—	—	805	188	285	3 951	455	1 143
Persons under 18 years	—	26	—	—	226	46	87	1 315	103	333
Related children under 18 years	—	26	—	—	226	46	87	1 280	103	333
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	22	—	—	169	38	56	943	66	264
Persons 65 years and over	—	5	—	—	72	16	18	272	66	134
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	32	16	6	59	13	50
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	—	6	—	—	4	14	6	161	29	55
Percent below poverty level	—	42.9	—	—	1.8	24.6	7.1	14.9	21.6	18.2
Householder worked in 1989	—	6	—	—	—	14	—	112	15	42
With related children under 18 years	—	6	—	—	4	14	6	151	15	48
With related children under 5 years	—	6	—	—	4	9	6	69	8	20
Married-couple families	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	56	22	23
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	56	8	16
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	56	8	16
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	18	8	8
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	68	7	32
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	27	7	26
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	68	7	32
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	32	—	12
Unrelated individuals	—	6	—	—	24	11	—	152	7	75
Nonfamily householder	—	6	—	—	24	11	—	68	7	26
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	28	—	—
Persons	—	27	—	—	31	47	18	714	86	248
Percent below poverty level	—	40.3	—	—	3.9	25.0	6.3	18.1	18.9	21.7
Persons under 18 years	—	15	—	—	3	14	6	337	29	91
Related children under 18 years	—	15	—	—	3	14	6	313	29	91
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	11	—	—	—	6	—	218	8	69
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	41	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	6	—	—	—	—	18	291	23	86
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	27	—	—	31	57	26	1 008	199	359
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	42	—	—	135	57	56	1 666	302	695

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Yellowstone County—Can.								
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 18.03 (pt.)	Tract 19
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	—	2 157	2 232	1 546	32	394	8	—	2 719
Less than \$5,000	—	71	83	47	—	—	—	—	138
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	125	141	119	7	—	—	—	333
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	221	213	146	—	7	—	—	363
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	391	550	382	7	45	—	—	761
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	383	417	279	6	15	—	—	446
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	525	475	289	5	107	—	—	422
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	347	247	209	7	85	—	—	214
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	40	83	26	—	52	8	—	42
\$100,000 or more	—	54	23	49	—	83	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	32 285	28 340	28 169	28 333	53 721	77 197	—	21 511
Mean (dollars)	—	34 684	31 352	33 173	30 513	74 102	83 100	—	25 308
Families	—	1 836	1 790	1 267	25	372	8	—	2 000
Median income (dollars)	—	34 801	31 121	31 712	29 792	54 441	77 197	—	25 304
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	2 292	2 179	1 539	29	416	8	—	2 326
Median income (dollars)	—	20 333	19 200	20 038	23 750	41 567	50 923	—	17 451
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	57.6	57.0	54.6	65.5	61.1	100.0	—	48.5
Median income (dollars)	—	28 963	25 056	25 530	35 893	48 090	50 923	—	21 745
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	1 839	1 855	1 289	43	341	7	—	2 356
Median income (dollars)	—	8 392	8 750	10 324	12 250	9 155	31 250	—	7 509
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	33.0	38.8	45.7	51.2	26.1	100.0	—	27.6
Median income (dollars)	—	16 262	16 332	15 812	13 750	14 950	31 250	—	14 414
Per capita income (dollars)	—	11 412	11 367	11 575	11 661	24 118	31 690	—	10 128
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	—	2 157	2 232	1 546	32	394	8	—	2 719
With earnings	—	1 955	1 992	1 448	25	365	8	—	1 978
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	32 790	29 139	31 222	36 603	62 253	78 100	—	26 271
With Social Security income	—	408	515	217	6	91	—	—	874
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	8 250	9 422	7 059	3 000	12 464	—	—	9 413
With public assistance income	—	79	101	60	—	—	—	—	169
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	3 310	3 887	2 044	—	—	—	—	3 122
With retirement income	—	300	296	100	7	29	—	—	413
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	6 522	6 398	6 290	6 050	18 838	—	—	7 106
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	—	37 126	33 881	36 388	37 363	76 374	83 100	—	28 700
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	36 943	32 245	36 201	59 000	74 649	83 100	—	28 399
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	37 360	35 586	36 696	28 948	77 875	—	—	28 979
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	38 682	35 590	38 165	40 474	77 928	83 100	—	30 819
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	39 078	34 375	38 472	59 000	77 018	83 100	—	30 750
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	38 184	36 833	37 686	29 667	78 672	—	—	30 879
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	13 672	17 385	21 190	27 511	45 943	—	—	17 382
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	12 267	16 010	22 028	—	35 886	—	—	16 736
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	16 870	19 287	18 555	27 511	56 000	—	—	18 418
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	—	1 836	1 790	1 267	25	372	8	—	2 000
Householder worked in 1989	—	1 619	1 503	1 133	25	276	8	—	1 565
With related children under 18 years	—	1 067	939	822	13	186	8	—	978
With related children under 5 years	—	403	387	329	—	41	8	—	331
Married-couple families	—	1 682	1 613	1 124	19	349	8	—	1 678
Householder worked in 1989	—	1 499	1 390	995	19	253	8	—	1 302
With related children under 18 years	—	956	826	712	7	170	8	—	783
With related children under 5 years	—	384	343	300	—	41	8	—	281
Female householder, no husband present	—	95	112	116	6	14	—	—	229
Householder worked in 1989	—	79	65	111	6	14	—	—	196
With related children under 18 years	—	78	72	94	6	7	—	—	150
With related children under 5 years	—	16	38	29	—	—	—	—	43
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	467	535	380	7	22	—	—	809
Nonfamily householder	—	321	442	279	7	22	—	—	719
65 years and over	—	62	173	31	—	—	—	—	376
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	6 473	6 119	4 377	85	1 221	20	—	6 713
Persons under 18 years	—	2 111	1 853	1 471	24	367	5	—	1 788
Related children under 18 years	—	2 104	1 853	1 466	24	367	5	—	1 782
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	1 586	1 422	1 086	24	311	—	—	1 384
Persons 65 years and over	—	439	598	216	6	87	—	—	990
Persons 75 years and over	—	129	225	54	—	34	—	—	438
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	—	107	152	72	—	—	—	—	185
Percent below poverty level	—	5.8	8.5	5.7	—	—	—	—	9.3
Householder worked in 1989	—	92	125	67	—	—	—	—	133
With related children under 18 years	—	79	129	51	—	—	—	—	143
With related children under 5 years	—	21	92	34	—	—	—	—	46
Married-couple families	—	55	98	56	—	—	—	—	113
Householder worked in 1989	—	49	93	56	—	—	—	—	90
With related children under 18 years	—	30	84	40	—	—	—	—	88
With related children under 5 years	—	10	60	23	—	—	—	—	9
Female householder, no husband present	—	44	42	16	—	—	—	—	55
Householder worked in 1989	—	35	26	11	—	—	—	—	43
With related children under 18 years	—	42	33	11	—	—	—	—	55
With related children under 5 years	—	11	26	11	—	—	—	—	37
Unrelated individuals	—	128	128	97	7	—	—	—	209
Nonfamily householder	—	72	79	69	7	—	—	—	148
65 years and over	—	10	42	11	—	—	—	—	76
Persons	—	457	703	362	7	—	—	—	848
Percent below poverty level	—	7.1	11.5	8.3	8.2	—	—	—	12.6
Persons under 18 years	—	156	304	137	—	—	—	—	305
Related children under 18 years	—	149	304	132	—	—	—	—	299
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	116	200	81	—	—	—	—	256
Persons 65 years and over	—	37	62	18	—	—	—	—	83
Persons 75 years and over	—	24	26	11	—	—	—	—	29
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	137	199	99	—	—	—	—	271
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	865	973	789	7	—	—	—	1 407
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	1 869	2 013	1 581	7	97	—	—	2 761

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County		Billings city, Yellowstone County		
	Billings, MT MSA	Total	Billings city	Tract 3	Tract 9.02	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	108 075	108 075	76 945	2 568	3 483	2 509	2 461
Native	106 641	106 641	75 844	2 493	3 448	2 434	2 437
Foreign born	1 434	1 434	1 101	75	35	75	24
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	377	377	309	46	7	46	-
Persons 5 years and over	100 359	100 359	71 452	2 332	3 196	2 277	2 228
Speak a language other than English	3 936	3 936	2 899	258	84	258	26
Do not speak English "very well"	1 163	1 163	846	107	7	107	-
In linguistically isolated households	565	565	464	72	7	72	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	28 252	28 252	19 628	432	936	410	674
Preprimary school	1 856	1 856	1 330	22	54	22	41
Public school	1 148	1 148	787	14	54	14	41
Elementary or high school	19 340	19 340	12 518	321	731	299	518
Public school	18 146	18 146	11 725	295	670	273	498
College	7 056	7 056	5 780	89	151	89	115
Public college	5 769	5 769	4 709	81	120	81	105
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	70 252	70 252	50 586	1 718	2 094	1 691	1 429
Less than 9th grade	4 857	4 857	3 496	467	272	467	206
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6 308	6 308	4 195	330	347	324	198
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22 796	22 796	15 320	552	872	536	578
Some college, no degree	17 177	17 177	12 725	256	361	251	263
Associate degree	3 843	3 843	2 790	-	72	-	59
Bachelor's degree	11 304	11 304	8 933	102	153	102	119
Graduate or professional degree	3 967	3 967	3 127	11	17	11	6
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.1	84.1	84.8	53.6	70.4	53.2	71.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.7	21.7	23.8	6.6	8.1	6.7	8.7
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 276	1 276	1 187	1 314	1 664	1 323	1 636
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	100 359	100 359	71 452	2 332	3 196	2 277	2 228
Same house	49 862	49 862	34 235	841	1 784	814	1 234
Different house in United States	50 076	50 076	36 992	1 491	1 412	1 463	994
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	21 370	21 370	17 990	848	725	848	572
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	8 937	8 937	3 939	162	311	134	135
Different MSA/PMSA	6 931	6 931	5 429	230	123	230	99
Not in an MSA/PMSA	12 838	12 838	9 634	251	253	251	188
Abroad	421	421	225	-	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	52 140	52 140	37 669	911	1 583	883	1 101
Car, truck, or van	47 126	47 126	33 942	709	1 443	681	1 007
Drove alone	41 993	41 993	30 456	619	1 263	603	883
Carpooled	5 133	5 133	3 486	90	180	78	124
Public transportation	523	523	40	40	18	40	9
Other means	2 663	2 663	2 086	137	98	137	66
Worked at home	1 828	1 828	1 156	25	24	25	19
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.1	16.1	14.7	15.2	14.0	15.1	12.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	50 401	50 401	36 532	904	1 552	876	1 077
Central city	42 913	42 913	33 949	812	1 379	784	993
Outside central city	7 488	7 488	2 583	92	173	92	84
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 739	1 739	1 137	7	31	7	24
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	82 324	82 324	59 725	2 010	2 505	1 977	1 731
In labor force	55 730	55 730	40 167	1 062	1 709	1 034	1 181
Employed	52 898	52 898	38 180	918	1 599	890	1 109
Unemployed	2 763	2 763	1 927	144	110	144	72
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	5.0	4.8	13.6	6.4	13.9	6.1
Females 16 years and over	43 329	43 329	32 008	1 012	1 258	996	877
Employed	24 936	24 936	18 514	429	768	418	565
Unemployed	1 211	1 211	873	51	33	51	13
With own children under 6 years	6 748	6 748	4 684	126	249	126	183
In labor force	4 331	4 331	3 077	74	177	74	133
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 967	7 967	5 363	114	267	114	190
In labor force	6 286	6 286	4 269	62	193	62	129
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 906	5 906	4 153	117	194	117	156
Not enrolled in school	1 098	1 098	770	67	75	67	69
Unemployed or not in labor force	391	391	272	32	48	32	48
Not high school graduate	442	442	325	53	51	53	45
Employed	201	201	149	21	16	21	10
Unemployed	83	83	57	9	23	9	23
Not in labor force	158	158	119	23	12	23	12
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	60 813	60 813	43 739	1 101	1 859	1 073	1 290
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	45 452	45 452	32 186	759	1 356	737	893
50 to 52 weeks	32 735	32 735	23 355	509	950	504	654
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	68 227	68 227	48 637	1 473	2 134	1 445	1 494
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 771	1 771	1 356	47	84	47	57
With a mobility limitation	997	997	712	42	46	42	33
In labor force	187	187	120	10	-	10	-
With a self-care limitation	1 263	1 263	1 010	20	74	20	53
With a work disability	6 271	6 271	4 412	341	330	335	228
In labor force	3 075	3 075	2 074	132	151	126	82
Prevented from working	2 720	2 720	1 986	179	170	179	137
No work disability	61 956	61 956	44 225	1 132	1 804	1 110	1 266
In labor force	50 751	50 751	36 557	879	1 489	857	1 049
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	13 056	13 056	10 181	431	309	426	175
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 081	2 081	1 660	131	38	131	27
With a mobility limitation	1 651	1 651	1 270	108	27	108	21
With a self-care limitation	1 184	1 184	1 006	58	24	58	19

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Yellowstone County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County		Billings city, Yellowstone County	
	Billings, MT MSA	Total	Billings city	Tract 3	Tract 9.02	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	52 898	52 898	38 180	918	1 599	890	1 109
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 645	6 645	5 152	63	139	63	131
Professional specialty occupations	6 873	6 873	5 342	50	82	50	47
Technicians and related support occupations	1 752	1 752	1 320	15	62	15	43
Sales occupations	7 921	7 921	6 241	92	157	92	129
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 878	8 878	6 643	135	276	135	208
Private household occupations	158	158	121	6	7	6	—
Protective service occupations	637	637	421	13	4	13	4
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 570	7 570	5 412	323	352	312	260
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 374	1 374	434	7	32	7	27
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5 306	5 306	3 496	88	194	76	86
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 367	1 367	895	45	116	45	72
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 530	2 530	1 437	48	104	48	67
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 887	1 887	1 266	33	74	28	35
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	43 321	43 321	32 058	1 155	1 287	1 138	858
Less than \$5,000	2 366	2 366	1 916	218	82	212	69
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 644	4 644	3 666	361	231	361	175
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 526	4 526	3 331	235	171	230	64
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 020	9 020	6 458	197	286	191	182
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 731	7 731	5 662	92	227	92	147
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 878	7 878	5 694	47	218	47	168
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 974	4 974	3 660	5	53	5	34
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 179	1 179	887	—	9	—	9
\$100,000 or more	1 003	1 003	784	—	10	—	10
Median (dollars)	26 223	26 223	25 956	9 963	19 385	9 902	20 333
Mean (dollars)	31 578	31 578	31 553	12 862	23 871	12 896	24 656
Families	29 902	29 902	20 995	523	938	517	667
Median income (dollars)	31 882	31 882	32 319	14 888	23 558	15 035	24 671
Per capita income (dollars)	12 709	12 709	13 197	6 296	8 909	6 304	8 703
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	43 321	43 321	32 058	1 155	1 287	1 138	858
With earnings	35 232	35 232	25 609	687	1 037	675	692
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 675	30 675	30 732	14 218	24 901	14 302	26 163
With Social Security income	11 468	11 468	8 821	443	324	438	199
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 251	8 251	8 048	6 273	6 992	6 211	6 612
With public assistance income	2 001	2 001	1 452	192	157	192	110
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 903	3 903	4 108	3 770	3 777	3 770	3 747
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	37 006	37 006	37 862	16 889	26 222	16 946	26 730
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 094	36 094	37 106	16 035	24 026	16 125	24 607
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 350	40 350	41 827	19 985	30 804	19 985	31 947
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 094	41 094	43 269	20 204	30 476	20 204	31 220
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 212	18 212	18 519	9 056	10 322	9 056	9 817
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 968	14 968	15 060	5 770	9 889	5 770	10 579
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families	29 902	29 902	20 995	523	938	517	667
Householder worked in 1989	24 316	24 316	16 883	322	727	316	508
With related children under 18 years	15 586	15 586	10 706	303	563	297	422
With related children under 5 years	6 242	6 242	4 342	169	254	163	201
Married-couple families	24 805	24 805	16 984	324	715	324	501
Householder worked in 1989	20 433	20 433	13 852	234	583	234	415
With related children under 18 years	12 163	12 163	8 024	158	383	158	284
With related children under 5 years	5 076	5 076	3 401	78	172	78	126
Female householder, no husband present	3 975	3 975	3 245	114	158	114	114
Householder worked in 1989	2 998	2 998	2 425	47	105	47	67
With related children under 18 years	2 788	2 788	2 246	90	130	90	93
With related children under 5 years	988	988	814	51	59	51	52
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	16 912	16 912	13 893	876	500	860	297
Nonfamily householder	13 419	13 419	11 063	632	349	621	191
65 years and over	4 396	4 396	3 567	258	125	253	71
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	106 070	106 070	75 261	2 424	3 381	2 365	2 359
Persons under 18 years	28 304	28 304	18 996	554	1 047	528	767
Related children under 18 years	28 133	28 133	18 878	542	1 047	516	767
Related children 5 to 17 years	20 537	20 537	13 473	321	760	299	534
Persons 65 years and over	13 056	13 056	10 181	431	309	426	175
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	2 395	2 395	1 651	164	169	158	128
Percent below poverty level	8.0	8.0	7.9	31.4	18.0	30.6	19.2
Householder worked in 1989	1 481	1 481	915	48	70	42	35
With related children under 18 years	1 870	1 870	1 264	125	140	119	99
With related children under 5 years	926	926	623	73	74	67	59
Married-couple families	1 005	1 005	601	69	58	69	42
Householder worked in 1989	678	678	328	32	21	32	5
With related children under 18 years	633	633	323	35	42	35	26
With related children under 5 years	318	318	174	19	25	19	17
Female householder, no husband present	1 199	1 199	939	64	90	64	65
Householder worked in 1989	691	691	524	4	37	4	18
With related children under 18 years	1 096	1 096	852	64	77	64	52
With related children under 5 years	530	530	402	38	36	38	29
Unrelated individuals	4 130	4 130	3 361	395	136	389	78
Nonfamily householder	2 643	2 643	2 149	205	81	199	55
65 years and over	799	799	626	67	32	67	32
Persons	11 486	11 486	8 175	851	639	824	451
Percent below poverty level	10.8	10.8	10.9	35.1	18.9	34.8	19.1
Persons under 18 years	3 752	3 752	2 437	240	256	225	183
Related children under 18 years	3 613	3 613	2 340	228	256	213	183
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 469	2 469	1 547	134	163	123	107
Persons 65 years and over	1 098	1 098	864	113	32	113	32
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 446	4 446	3 409	451	250	445	194
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	16 819	16 819	11 520	1 197	961	1 170	671

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County
		Total	Billings city	Tract 9.02
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	3 335	3 335	2 591	431
Native	3 321	3 321	2 577	431
Foreign born	14	14	14	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	79	79	65	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 939	2 939	2 283	354
Speak a language other than English	572	572	464	77
Do not speak English "very well"	177	177	152	4
In linguistically isolated households	117	117	84	19
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 323	1 323	1 018	212
Preprimary school	72	72	49	17
Public school	72	72	49	17
Elementary or high school	882	882	648	135
Public school	838	838	648	135
College	369	369	321	60
Public college	334	334	286	50
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	1 580	1 580	1 226	186
Less than 9th grade	85	85	55	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	197	197	154	42
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	484	484	360	48
Some college, no degree	410	410	322	36
Associate degree	138	138	129	55
Bachelor's degree	196	196	136	5
Graduate or professional degree	70	70	70	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.2	82.2	83.0	77.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.8	16.8	16.8	2.7
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 732	1 732	1 645	2 689
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	2 939	2 939	2 283	354
Same house	771	771	464	77
Different house in United States	2 168	2 168	1 819	277
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	688	688	641	77
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	247	247	102	46
Different MSA/PMSA	224	224	192	53
Not in on MSA/PMSA	1 009	1 009	884	101
Abroad	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	1 003	1 003	784	84
Car, truck, or van	848	848	665	80
Drove alone	760	760	625	74
Carpooled	88	88	40	6
Public transportation	15	15	15	4
Other means	101	101	85	—
Worked at home	39	39	19	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.8	17.8	17.6	19.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	929	929	742	68
Central city	819	819	692	61
Outside central city	110	110	50	7
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	74	74	42	16
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	2 091	2 091	1 674	209
In labor force	1 311	1 311	1 015	110
Employed	1 045	1 045	802	84
Unemployed	266	266	213	26
Percent of civilian labor force	20.3	20.3	21.0	23.6
Females 16 years and over	1 110	1 110	897	102
Employed	504	504	406	42
Unemployed	153	153	117	21
With own children under 6 years	303	303	255	52
In labor force	160	160	135	27
With own children 6 to 17 years only	207	207	129	24
In labor force	153	153	88	15
Persons 16 to 19 years	277	277	219	18
Not enrolled in school	104	104	99	18
Unemployed or not in labor force	73	73	68	18
Not high school graduate	84	84	79	18
Employed	21	21	21	—
Unemployed	13	13	8	13
Not in labor force	50	50	50	5
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 410	1 410	1 088	156
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 079	1 079	821	105
50 to 52 weeks	525	525	358	20
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 920	1 920	1 534	149
With a mobility or self-care limitation	134	134	108	10
With a mobility limitation	90	90	69	5
In labor force	26	26	12	—
With a self-care limitation	80	80	68	10
With a work disability	228	228	198	15
In labor force	92	92	71	8
Prevented from working	106	106	99	5
No work disability	1 692	1 692	1 336	134
In labor force	1 210	1 210	935	102
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	70	70	39	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	44	44	20	—
With a mobility limitation	44	44	20	—
With a self-care limitation	6	6	—	—

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County	
	Billings, MT MSA	Total	Billings city	Tract 9.02
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	1 045	1 045	802	84
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	151	151	95	5
Professional specialty occupations -----	69	69	65	15
Technicians and related support occupations -----	28	28	28	—
Sales occupations -----	93	93	72	5
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	178	178	144	13
Private household occupations -----	36	36	28	—
Protective service occupations -----	21	21	7	5
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	239	239	207	13
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	61	61	6	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	64	64	52	21
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	28	28	28	—
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	51	51	51	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	26	26	19	—
INCOME IN 1989				
Households -----	979	979	770	91
less than \$5,000 -----	215	215	208	28
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	172	172	138	10
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	173	173	102	23
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	117	117	79	19
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	85	85	79	11
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	138	138	99	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	68	68	54	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	11	11	11	—
\$100,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	12 395	12 395	11 477	11 042
Mean (dollars) -----	19 953	19 953	19 439	11 685
Families -----	669	669	497	70
Median income (dollars) -----	14 099	14 099	11 250	11 250
Per capita income (dollars) -----	6 297	6 297	6 296	2 982
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households -----	979	979	770	91
With earnings -----	762	762	577	81
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	21 942	21 942	21 982	11 493
With Social Security income -----	85	85	79	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	6 857	6 857	6 390	—
With public assistance income -----	225	225	202	13
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	4 812	4 812	4 347	5 956
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars) -----	21 724	21 724	21 442	11 410
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	18 764	18 764	17 874	11 410
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	30 520	30 520	33 097	14 840
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	28 014	28 014	30 644	14 840
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	10 874	10 874	9 925	9 443
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	7 754	7 754	6 148	9 443
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels in 1989				
Families -----	669	669	497	70
Householder worked in 1989 -----	492	492	326	60
With related children under 18 years -----	554	554	405	70
With related children under 5 years -----	268	268	206	41
Married-couple families -----	371	371	248	25
Householder worked in 1989 -----	339	339	222	25
With related children under 18 years -----	295	295	191	25
With related children under 5 years -----	132	132	98	16
Female householder, no husband present -----	261	261	226	40
Householder worked in 1989 -----	128	128	93	30
With related children under 18 years -----	233	233	202	40
With related children under 5 years -----	126	126	103	20
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	580	580	508	32
Nonfamily householder -----	310	310	273	21
65 years and over -----	38	38	20	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	3 153	3 153	2 440	365
Persons under 18 years -----	1 272	1 272	959	216
Related children under 18 years -----	1 260	1 260	947	216
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	877	877	648	139
Persons 65 years and over -----	70	70	39	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families -----	273	273	246	35
Percent below poverty level -----	40.8	40.8	49.5	50.0
Householder worked in 1989 -----	117	117	90	25
With related children under 18 years -----	261	261	234	35
With related children under 5 years -----	156	156	144	20
Married-couple families -----	74	74	60	9
Householder worked in 1989 -----	52	52	38	9
With related children under 18 years -----	74	74	60	9
With related children under 5 years -----	51	51	44	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	182	182	169	26
Householder worked in 1989 -----	60	60	47	16
With related children under 18 years -----	175	175	162	26
With related children under 5 years -----	100	100	95	20
Unrelated individuals -----	275	275	244	19
Nonfamily householder -----	115	115	101	8
65 years and over -----	—	—	—	—
Persons -----	1 350	1 350	1 223	181
Percent below poverty level -----	42.8	42.8	50.1	49.6
Persons under 18 years -----	645	645	594	100
Related children under 18 years -----	639	639	588	100
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	361	361	331	44
Persons 65 years and over -----	3	3	3	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	869	869	845	134
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	1 746	1 746	1 414	284

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA	Yellowstone County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons -----	463	463
Native -----	299	299
Foreign born -----	164	164
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households -----	13	13
Persons 5 years and over -----	362	362
Speak a language other than English -----	129	129
Do not speak English "very well" -----	78	78
In linguistically isolated households -----	13	13
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school ---	114	114
Preprimary school -----	5	5
Public school -----	5	5
Elementary or high school -----	67	67
Public school -----	67	67
College -----	42	42
Public college -----	42	42
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over -----	233	233
Less than 9th grade -----	36	36
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	7	7
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	51	51
Same college, no degree -----	38	38
Associate degree -----	5	5
Bachelor's degree -----	49	49
Graduate or professional degree -----	47	47
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	81.5	81.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	41.2	41.2
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years ----	570	570
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over -----	362	362
Some house -----	170	170
Different house in United States -----	149	149
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	67	67
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	23	23
Different MSA/PMSA -----	47	47
Not in an MSA/PMSA -----	12	12
Abroad -----	43	43
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over -----	208	208
Car, truck, or van -----	167	167
Drove alone -----	134	134
Carpooled -----	33	33
Public transportation -----	-	-
Other means -----	16	16
Worked at home -----	25	25
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	15.1	15.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence -----	201	201
Central city -----	177	177
Outside central city -----	24	24
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence -----	7	7
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over -----	320	320
In labor force -----	213	213
Employed -----	213	213
Unemployed -----	-	-
Percent of civilian labor force -----	-	-
Females 16 years and over -----	164	164
Employed -----	104	104
Unemployed -----	-	-
With own children under 6 years -----	12	12
In labor force -----	6	6
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	20	20
In labor force -----	20	20
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	41	41
Not enrolled in school -----	-	-
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	-	-
Not high school graduate -----	-	-
Employed -----	-	-
Unemployed -----	-	-
Not in labor force -----	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	217	217
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	132	132
50 to 52 weeks -----	65	65
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	277	277
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	-	-
With a mobility limitation -----	-	-
In labor force -----	-	-
With a self-care limitation -----	-	-
With a work disability -----	11	11
In labor force -----	4	4
Prevented from working -----	7	7
No work disability -----	266	266
In labor force -----	204	204
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	24	24
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	-	-
With a mobility limitation -----	-	-
With a self-care limitation -----	-	-

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA	Yellowstone County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	213	213
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	19	19
Professional specialty occupations	41	41
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—
Sales occupations	16	16
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	30	30
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	3	3
Service occupations, except protective and household	87	87
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4	4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	4	4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9	9
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	110	110
Less than \$5,000	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	25	25
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11	11
\$25,000 to \$34,999	10	10
\$35,000 to \$49,999	59	59
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—
\$100,000 or more	5	5
Median (dollars)	35 938	35 938
Mean (dollars)	38 037	38 037
Families	83	83
Median income (dollars)	37 279	37 279
Per capita income (dollars)	9 216	9 216
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	110	110
With earnings	110	110
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 095	33 095
With Social Security income	29	29
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 602	7 602
With public assistance income	8	8
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	9 768	9 768
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	44 356	44 356
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 901	48 901
Married-couple families (dollars)	49 621	49 621
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	56 133	56 133
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 000	18 000
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 000	18 000
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	83	83
Householder worked in 1989	70	70
With related children under 18 years	58	58
With related children under 5 years	20	20
Married-couple families	67	67
Householder worked in 1989	59	59
With related children under 18 years	47	47
With related children under 5 years	20	20
Female householder, no husband present	11	11
Householder worked in 1989	11	11
With related children under 18 years	11	11
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	48	48
Nonfamily householder	27	27
65 years and over	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	438	438
Persons under 18 years	163	163
Related children under 18 years	163	163
Related children 5 to 17 years	65	65
Persons 65 years and over	24	24
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	—	—
Percent below poverty level	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Married-couple families	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals	12	12
Nonfamily householder	—	—
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	15	15
Percent below poverty level	3.4	3.4
Persons under 18 years	—	—
Related children under 18 years	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	12	12
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	24	24

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County	
		Total	Billings city	Tract 3	Tract 3 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	3 045	3 045	2 369	653	653
Native	2 839	2 839	2 223	615	615
Foreign born	206	206	146	38	38
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	77	77	71	45	45
Persons 5 years and over	2 610	2 610	1 992	550	550
Speak a language other than English	815	815	640	245	245
Do not speak English "very well"	309	309	277	111	111
In linguistically isolated households	128	128	113	73	73
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	994	994	697	175	175
Preprimary school	83	83	65	6	6
Public school	69	69	51	6	6
Elementary or high school	788	788	562	139	139
Public school	751	751	548	139	139
College	123	123	70	30	30
Public college	88	88	51	24	24
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	1 398	1 398	1 097	334	334
Less than 9th grade	349	349	313	112	112
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	401	401	348	82	82
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	388	388	238	100	100
Some college, no degree	175	175	118	29	29
Associate degree	30	30	30	11	11
Bachelor's degree	49	49	44	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	6	6	6	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	46.4	46.4	39.7	41.9	41.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	3.9	3.9	4.6	—	—
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 852	1 852	1 758	1 725	1 725
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	2 610	2 610	1 992	550	550
Same house	905	905	637	276	276
Different house in United States	1 654	1 654	1 343	274	274
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	940	940	851	248	248
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	218	218	107	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	213	213	194	20	20
Not in on MSA/PMSA	283	283	191	6	6
Abroad	51	51	12	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	984	984	751	169	169
Car, truck, or van	843	843	625	102	102
Drove alone	687	687	510	78	78
Carpooled	156	156	115	24	24
Public transportation	49	49	40	19	19
Other means	86	86	80	48	48
Worked at home	6	6	6	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.2	16.2	15.2	13.5	13.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	920	920	707	169	169
Central city	785	785	638	157	157
Outside central city	135	135	69	12	12
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	64	64	44	—	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	1 780	1 780	1 355	392	392
In labor force	1 156	1 156	861	211	211
Employed	1 003	1 003	756	169	169
Unemployed	153	153	105	42	42
Percent of civilian labor force	13.2	13.2	12.2	19.9	19.9
Females 16 years and over	911	911	716	207	207
Employed	499	499	391	109	109
Unemployed	56	56	39	12	12
With own children under 6 years	157	157	146	43	43
In labor force	79	79	72	30	30
With own children 6 to 17 years only	212	212	134	32	32
In labor force	140	140	82	20	20
Persons 16 to 19 years	188	188	107	24	24
Not enrolled in school	41	41	18	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	26	26	11	—	—
Not high school graduate	34	34	11	—	—
Employed	8	8	—	—	—
Unemployed	11	11	11	—	—
Not in labor force	15	15	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 196	1 196	878	220	220
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	836	836	654	163	163
50 to 52 weeks	484	484	382	101	101
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 555	1 555	1 144	325	325
With a mobility or self-care limitation	44	44	32	—	—
With a mobility limitation	16	16	10	—	—
In labor force	16	16	10	—	—
With a self-care limitation	34	34	22	—	—
With a work disability	160	160	127	39	39
In labor force	105	105	78	7	7
Prevented from working	55	55	49	32	32
No work disability	1 395	1 395	1 017	286	286
In labor force	1 051	1 051	783	204	204
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	140	140	130	59	59
With a mobility or self-care limitation	31	31	31	26	26
With a mobility limitation	31	31	31	26	26
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Billings, MT MSA	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County	Billings city, Yellowstone County
		Total	Billings city	Tract 3	Tract 3 (pt.)
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	1 003	1 003	756	169	169
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	68	68	52	—	—
Professional specialty occupations -----	66	66	60	7	7
Technicians and related support occupations -----	11	11	11	11	11
Sales occupations -----	73	73	68	20	20
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	145	145	108	40	40
Private household occupations -----	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	11	11	11	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	321	321	246	50	50
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	46	46	21	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	48	48	42	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	80	80	52	22	22
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	54	54	19	5	5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	80	80	66	14	14
INCOME IN 1989					
Households -----	828	828	651	229	229
less than \$5,000 -----	130	130	108	59	59
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	175	175	160	59	59
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	129	129	88	38	38
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	110	110	97	28	28
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	145	145	114	30	30
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	120	120	84	15	15
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	19	19	—	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	14 153	14 153	12 821	9 508	9 508
Mean (dollars) -----	18 532	18 532	16 852	13 759	13 759
Families -----	649	649	487	164	164
Median income (dollars) -----	18 309	18 309	17 614	12 125	12 125
Per capita income (dollars) -----	5 582	5 582	5 238	4 634	4 634
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households -----	828	828	651	229	229
With earnings -----	595	595	431	131	131
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	21 559	21 559	20 240	18 522	18 522
With Social Security income -----	122	122	112	38	38
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	8 383	8 383	8 138	6 784	6 784
With public assistance income -----	139	139	112	62	62
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 545	3 545	3 629	2 977	2 977
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars) -----	20 019	20 019	18 510	15 099	15 099
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	19 987	19 987	17 367	16 721	16 721
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	24 844	24 844	23 745	23 153	23 153
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	25 661	25 661	24 116	30 669	30 669
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	10 680	10 680	8 097	8 446	8 446
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	9 606	9 606	6 538	5 158	5 158
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989					
Families -----	649	649	487	164	164
Householder worked in 1989 -----	455	455	321	84	84
With related children under 18 years -----	430	430	315	107	107
With related children under 5 years -----	213	213	174	66	66
Married-couple families -----	431	431	319	78	78
Householder worked in 1989 -----	328	328	233	56	56
With related children under 18 years -----	269	269	181	46	46
With related children under 5 years -----	124	124	92	30	30
Female householder, no husband present -----	173	173	133	68	68
Householder worked in 1989 -----	100	100	71	28	28
With related children under 18 years -----	134	134	107	51	51
With related children under 5 years -----	68	68	61	26	26
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	362	362	303	99	99
Nonfamily householder -----	179	179	164	65	65
65 years and over -----	45	45	45	18	18
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	2 911	2 911	2 264	634	634
Persons under 18 years -----	1 307	1 307	1 039	250	250
Related children under 18 years -----	1 300	1 300	1 032	250	250
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	885	885	666	158	158
Persons 65 years and over -----	140	140	130	59	59
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families -----	214	214	159	65	65
Percent below poverty level -----	33.0	33.0	32.6	39.6	39.6
Householder worked in 1989 -----	115	115	78	17	17
With related children under 18 years -----	178	178	146	52	52
With related children under 5 years -----	101	101	89	32	32
Married-couple families -----	66	66	46	8	8
Householder worked in 1989 -----	40	40	27	—	—
With related children under 18 years -----	51	51	38	—	—
With related children under 5 years -----	19	19	14	—	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	120	120	95	47	47
Householder worked in 1989 -----	57	57	43	17	17
With related children under 18 years -----	109	109	90	42	42
With related children under 5 years -----	64	64	57	22	22
Unrelated individuals -----	175	175	134	61	61
Nonfamily householder -----	108	108	99	44	44
65 years and over -----	17	17	17	12	12
Persons -----	1 023	1 023	747	262	262
Percent below poverty level -----	35.1	35.1	33.0	41.3	41.3
Persons under 18 years -----	555	555	431	120	120
Related children under 18 years -----	548	548	424	120	120
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	344	344	248	76	76
Persons 65 years and over -----	35	35	29	24	24
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	406	406	322	110	110
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	1 223	1 223	898	338	338

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Yellowstone County	Billings city, Yellowstone County
		Total	Billings city	Tract 3	Tract 3 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	106 293	106 293	75 647	2 208	2 149
Native	104 996	104 996	74 623	2 141	2 082
Foreign born	1 297	1 297	1 024	67	67
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	328	328	260	23	23
Persons 5 years and over	98 856	98 856	70 405	2 050	1 995
Speak a language other than English	3 483	3 483	2 560	118	118
Do not speak English "very well"	1 015	1 015	724	52	52
In linguistically isolated households	472	472	380	28	28
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	27 650	27 650	19 266	346	324
Preprimary school	1 807	1 807	1 299	22	22
Public school	1 099	1 099	756	14	14
Elementary or high school	18 842	18 842	12 208	256	234
Public school	17 679	17 679	11 423	230	208
College	7 001	7 001	5 759	68	68
Public college	5 725	5 725	4 688	60	60
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	69 490	69 490	50 025	1 546	1 519
Less than 9th grade	4 675	4 675	3 346	431	431
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6 110	6 110	4 026	277	271
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22 547	22 547	15 169	487	471
Some college, no degree	17 087	17 087	12 677	238	233
Associate degree	3 829	3 829	2 776	—	—
Bachelor's degree	11 281	11 281	8 910	102	102
Graduate or professional degree	3 961	3 961	3 121	11	11
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.5	84.5	85.3	54.2	53.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.9	21.9	24.0	7.3	7.4
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 265	1 265	1 175	1 329	1 340
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	98 856	98 856	70 405	2 050	1 995
Same house	49 216	49 216	33 791	679	652
Different house in United States	49 264	49 264	36 395	1 371	1 343
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	20 913	20 913	17 595	748	748
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	8 809	8 809	3 898	162	134
Different MSA/PMSA	6 823	6 823	5 335	210	210
Not in on MSA/PMSA	12 719	12 719	9 567	251	251
Abroad	376	376	219	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	51 635	51 635	37 321	810	782
Car, truck, or van	46 702	46 702	33 669	650	622
Drove alone	41 674	41 674	30 247	567	551
Carpooled	5 028	5 028	3 422	83	71
Public transportation	500	500	462	25	25
Other means	2 611	2 611	2 040	110	110
Worked at home	1 822	1 822	1 150	25	25
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.1	16.1	14.7	15.6	15.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	49 922	49 922	36 206	803	775
Central city	42 508	42 508	33 650	711	683
Outside central city	7 414	7 414	2 556	92	92
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 713	1 713	1 115	7	7
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	81 340	81 340	59 029	1 787	1 754
In labor force	55 122	55 122	39 757	926	898
Employed	52 379	52 379	37 832	817	789
Unemployed	2 674	2 674	1 865	109	109
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	4.9	4.7	11.8	12.1
Females 16 years and over	42 748	42 748	31 568	884	868
Employed	24 628	24 628	18 275	343	332
Unemployed	1 169	1 169	848	42	42
With own children under 6 years	6 637	6 637	4 584	98	98
In labor force	4 276	4 276	3 029	52	52
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 836	7 836	5 291	104	104
In labor force	6 184	6 184	4 211	52	52
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 797	5 797	4 097	96	96
Not enrolled in school	1 077	1 077	764	67	67
Unemployed or not in labor force	370	370	266	32	32
Not high school graduate	421	421	319	53	53
Employed	201	201	149	21	21
Unemployed	77	77	51	9	9
Not in labor force	143	143	119	23	23
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	60 187	60 187	43 327	969	941
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	45 027	45 027	31 891	662	640
50 to 52 weeks	32 463	32 463	23 157	433	428
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	67 378	67 378	48 066	1 287	1 259
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 765	1 765	1 356	47	47
With a mobility limitation	991	991	712	42	42
In labor force	181	181	120	10	10
With a self-care limitation	1 257	1 257	1 010	20	20
With a work disability	6 184	6 184	4 352	331	325
In labor force	2 998	2 998	2 024	132	126
Prevented from working	2 710	2 710	1 976	169	169
No work disability	61 194	61 194	43 714	956	934
In labor force	50 220	50 220	36 197	743	721
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	12 943	12 943	10 078	394	389
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 060	2 060	1 639	115	115
With a mobility limitation	1 630	1 630	1 249	92	92
With a self-care limitation	1 184	1 184	1 006	58	58

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County	
		Total	Billings city	Tract 3	Tract 3 (pt.)
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	52 379	52 379	37 832	817	789
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 607	6 607	5 123	63	63
Professional specialty occupations	6 848	6 848	5 317	50	50
Technicians and related support occupations	1 741	1 741	1 309	4	4
Sales occupations	7 891	7 891	6 216	72	72
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 808	8 808	6 593	113	113
Private household occupations	158	158	121	6	6
Protective service occupations	637	637	421	13	13
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 369	7 369	5 265	297	286
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 349	1 349	434	7	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5 277	5 277	3 473	88	76
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 313	1 313	863	23	23
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 510	2 510	1 437	48	48
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 871	1 871	1 260	33	28
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	42 859	42 859	31 716	1 040	1 023
less than \$5,000	2 309	2 309	1 865	187	181
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 537	4 537	3 574	340	340
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 456	4 456	3 302	220	215
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8 946	8 946	6 391	174	168
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 643	7 643	5 594	67	67
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 823	7 823	5 659	47	47
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 963	4 963	3 660	5	5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 179	1 179	887	—	—
\$100,000 or more	1 003	1 003	784	—	—
Median (dollars)	26 341	26 341	26 085	9 817	9 752
Mean (dollars)	31 719	31 719	31 712	12 725	12 761
Families	29 538	29 538	20 745	439	433
Median income (dollars)	32 084	32 084	32 552	14 929	15 104
Per capita income (dollars)	12 831	12 831	13 338	6 637	6 655
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	42 859	42 859	31 716	1 040	1 023
With earnings	34 911	34 911	25 402	616	604
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 761	30 761	30 816	13 656	13 738
With Social Security income	11 378	11 378	8 741	429	424
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 241	8 241	8 037	6 173	6 107
With public assistance income	1 919	1 919	1 389	170	170
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 896	3 896	4 111	3 903	3 903
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	37 226	37 226	38 102	17 212	17 284
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 357	36 357	37 397	16 121	16 235
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 496	40 496	42 003	19 443	19 443
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 286	41 286	43 484	18 856	18 856
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 486	18 486	18 789	9 485	9 485
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 225	15 225	15 301	6 679	6 679
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families	29 153	29 172	20 437	427	399
Householder worked in 1989	23 766	23 774	16 506	292	270
With related children under 18 years	15 319	15 325	10 504	280	264
With related children under 5 years	6 130	6 127	4 250	129	123
Married-couple families	24 221	24 241	16 588	271	259
Householder worked in 1989	20 003	20 012	13 599	207	195
With related children under 18 years	11 948	11 955	7 898	155	151
With related children under 5 years	4 984	4 976	3 345	52	52
Female householder, no husband present	3 860	3 852	3 122	100	90
Householder worked in 1989	2 909	2 901	2 321	44	40
With related children under 18 years	2 742	2 734	2 183	85	79
With related children under 5 years	974	979	789	47	47
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	16 476	16 439	13 485	699	710
Nonfamily householder	12 983	12 946	10 646	487	494
65 years and over	4 262	4 256	3 418	185	200
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	103 879	103 861	73 586	1 925	1 882
Persons under 18 years	27 616	27 616	18 458	420	394
Related children under 18 years	27 448	27 448	18 343	410	384
Related children 5 to 17 years	20 070	20 070	13 156	265	243
Persons 65 years and over	12 715	12 697	9 829	297	312
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	2 406	2 397	1 675	161	149
Percent below poverty level	8.1	8.1	8.1	36.7	34.4
Householder worked in 1989	1 460	1 460	905	57	51
With related children under 18 years	1 898	1 889	1 284	118	106
With related children under 5 years	930	930	636	62	56
Married-couple families	1 035	1 026	622	79	79
Householder worked in 1989	689	689	339	33	33
With related children under 18 years	676	667	352	46	46
With related children under 5 years	335	335	198	18	18
Female householder, no husband present	1 183	1 183	935	56	50
Householder worked in 1989	664	664	498	7	7
With related children under 18 years	1 079	1 079	841	56	50
With related children under 5 years	522	522	396	38	38
Unrelated individuals	4 090	4 070	3 313	338	352
Nonfamily householder	2 570	2 550	2 071	171	176
65 years and over	776	770	593	48	61
Persons	11 115	11 086	7 960	748	735
Percent below poverty level	10.7	10.7	10.8	38.9	39.1
Persons under 18 years	3 436	3 436	2 224	187	172
Related children under 18 years	3 306	3 306	2 136	177	162
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 255	2 255	1 426	113	102
Persons 65 years and over	1 085	1 079	834	97	110
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 323	4 305	3 295	355	358
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	16 192	16 165	11 081	970	969

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County						
		Total	Billings city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 7.03	Tract 7.04
All housing units -----	48 781	48 781	35 964	2 066	1 705	2 104	1 108	1 605	3 075	1 106
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 -----	251	251	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
1985 to 1988 -----	2 916	2 916	1 963	35	29	59	85	38	217	127
1980 to 1984 -----	7 098	7 098	4 940	265	160	29	173	219	838	376
1970 to 1979 -----	14 120	14 120	8 879	357	117	350	531	790	1 527	517
1960 to 1969 -----	6 887	6 887	5 696	208	89	318	209	344	192	44
1950 to 1959 -----	7 802	7 802	6 783	437	183	887	66	132	154	21
1940 to 1949 -----	4 335	4 335	3 678	469	335	343	44	38	91	7
1939 or earlier -----	5 372	5 372	3 885	295	792	118	—	44	56	6
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom -----	805	805	752	97	107	16	—	—	10	—
1 bedroom -----	5 326	5 326	4 477	820	573	328	44	43	271	19
2 bedrooms -----	15 496	15 496	11 805	779	648	843	419	411	1 167	147
3 bedrooms -----	15 967	15 967	10 571	259	299	632	315	723	877	466
4 bedrooms -----	8 366	8 366	6 289	87	43	204	239	341	550	370
5 or more bedrooms -----	2 821	2 821	2 070	24	35	81	91	87	200	104
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	566	566	566	—	—	18	—	—	82	31
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	538	538	515	—	—	14	68	—	35	5
Vacant condominium housing units -----	61	61	61	—	—	—	3	—	—	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	48 409	48 409	35 704	2 046	1 668	2 104	1 108	1 605	3 075	1 106
Source of water, public system or private company -----	42 463	42 463	35 647	2 052	1 705	2 104	1 104	1 330	3 047	1 006
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	38 637	38 637	34 736	2 066	1 670	2 096	959	1 136	2 910	888
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	222	222	118	21	35	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	70	70	39	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	64	64	64	7	26	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units -----	44 689	44 689	33 181	1 811	1 401	1 957	1 006	1 523	2 836	1 051
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	33 950	33 950	27 687	1 360	1 216	1 726	804	1 311	1 956	864
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 213	1 213	235	16	—	14	4	11	57	—
Electricity -----	7 030	7 030	4 616	406	160	186	173	106	784	143
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	400	400	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	2 075	2 075	623	29	18	31	25	95	39	44
No fuel used -----	21	21	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	3 051	3 051	2 630	428	441	127	19	5	78	—
1 -----	13 845	13 845	11 486	755	560	953	271	274	994	142
2 -----	17 587	17 587	12 805	452	301	645	443	681	1 138	537
3 or more -----	10 206	10 206	6 260	176	99	232	273	563	626	372
Vehicles per household -----	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	29 371	29 371	20 297	477	532	1 145	630	1 113	1 706	900
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 141	3 141	2 226	93	46	118	74	121	210	151
1985 to 1988 -----	7 606	7 606	5 140	74	145	179	194	281	589	381
1980 to 1984 -----	5 581	5 581	3 688	85	76	144	115	210	387	255
1970 to 1979 -----	6 796	6 796	4 454	92	116	196	156	354	421	88
1969 or earlier -----	6 247	6 247	4 789	133	149	508	91	147	99	25
Renter-occupied housing units -----	15 318	15 318	12 884	1 334	869	812	376	410	1 130	151
1989 to March 1990 -----	7 945	7 945	6 698	594	435	327	250	224	664	47
1985 to 1988 -----	5 263	5 263	4 470	462	267	320	90	173	415	84
1980 to 1984 -----	1 056	1 056	845	163	76	65	29	11	46	12
1970 to 1979 -----	761	761	655	85	53	84	7	—	5	8
1969 or earlier -----	293	293	216	30	38	16	—	2	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit -----	2 126	2 126	1 517	201	389	9	41	6	132	21
Householder 65 years and over -----	9 369	9 369	7 379	413	319	658	136	150	334	59
Owner-occupied housing units -----	6 938	6 938	5 288	186	175	456	111	146	267	38
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	48	48	19	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	217	217	146	24	39	—	4	—	12	—
No vehicle available -----	1 530	1 530	1 284	208	154	74	7	5	28	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	44 555	44 555	33 078	1 790	1 375	1 957	1 006	1 523	2 836	1 051
1.00 or less persons per room -----	43 963	43 963	32 706	1 782	1 301	1 957	994	1 523	2 802	1 045
1.01 or more persons per room -----	592	592	372	8	74	—	12	—	34	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	134	134	103	21	26	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	134	134	103	21	26	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	37 082	37 082	38 127	22 368	17 474	36 220	41 331	35 464	36 396	46 607
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	19 080	19 080	18 854	14 919	10 878	18 282	21 346	28 511	20 268	35 126
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	5 832	5 832	4 467	513	521	225	107	137	353	16
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 840	1 840	1 135	65	110	85	19	72	96	10
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3 992	3 992	3 332	448	411	140	88	65	257	6

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County—Con.								
	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17.01	Tract 18.01
All housing units	1 519	1 455	1 724	2 473	2 515	2 513	1 649	2 920	837
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	15	6	—	61	36	35	17	15	17
1985 to 1988	62	38	26	228	250	234	205	636	125
1980 to 1984	270	137	137	154	632	386	303	1 377	255
1970 to 1979	725	604	602	564	949	920	804	810	362
1960 to 1969	148	239	336	729	246	247	130	64	71
1950 to 1959	148	267	338	646	141	125	42	12	7
1940 to 1949	91	107	150	58	61	54	43	—	—
1939 or earlier	60	57	135	33	200	512	105	6	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	10	33	12	25	13	7	—	18	—
1 bedroom	90	133	79	173	127	122	46	289	—
2 bedrooms	508	621	699	342	579	774	465	1 325	15
3 bedrooms	625	461	657	769	1 138	1 094	752	998	193
4 bedrooms	216	171	204	836	449	439	243	252	404
5 or more bedrooms	70	36	73	328	209	77	143	38	225
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	6	7	—	16	—	—	83	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	5	10	15	—	23	—	141	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	4	9	—	—	—	18	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 519	1 455	1 716	2 473	2 494	2 461	1 624	2 920	837
Source of water, public system or private company	1 391	1 398	1 490	2 467	503	491	752	2 777	817
Sewage disposal, public sewer	84	1 237	1 127	2 460	241	382	151	2 660	683
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	8	—	25	58	13	—	6
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	8	15	8	—	6
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 383	1 301	1 488	2 369	2 316	2 216	1 490	2 742	796
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	969	1 150	1 180	2 129	1 371	32	515	1 618	730
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	32	25	16	—	216	572	136	24	—
Electricity	243	95	211	202	389	882	441	1 044	47
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	39	318	36	—	—
All other fuels	139	31	81	38	293	412	362	49	19
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	7	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	62	52	124	165	51	42	43	142	—
1	348	485	511	510	300	407	224	1 051	64
2	608	572	510	1 120	963	930	565	1 151	423
3 or more	365	192	343	574	1 002	837	658	398	309
Vehicles per household	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.7	2.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 105	941	980	1 853	1 920	1 741	1 231	1 798	779
1989 to March 1990	125	123	89	164	149	134	201	251	119
1985 to 1988	306	172	223	342	588	457	399	859	236
1980 to 1984	255	164	146	296	487	359	275	526	248
1970 to 1979	322	222	214	515	449	481	329	162	136
1969 or earlier	97	260	308	536	247	310	27	—	40
Renter-occupied housing units	278	360	508	516	396	475	259	944	17
1989 to March 1990	150	195	286	251	171	217	212	568	10
1985 to 1988	80	112	161	213	152	160	34	328	7
1980 to 1984	26	20	36	29	30	61	—	36	—
1970 to 1979	16	20	17	23	10	17	9	12	—
1969 or earlier	6	13	8	—	33	20	4	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	82	75	181	26	64	82	94	32	—
Householder 65 years and over	176	240	256	735	245	400	138	537	94
Owner-occupied housing units	158	216	241	489	208	346	135	384	94
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	15	8	—	—
No telephone in unit	7	6	—	9	6	18	6	—	—
No vehicle available	30	21	29	149	14	37	28	62	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 383	1 301	1 488	2 369	2 308	2 201	1 482	2 742	790
1.00 or less persons per room	1 363	1 252	1 454	2 369	2 263	2 167	1 445	2 722	790
1.01 or more persons per room	20	49	34	—	45	34	37	20	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	8	15	8	—	6
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	8	15	8	—	6
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 462	25 841	26 100	60 768	37 751	33 475	37 118	29 304	70 083
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 162	17 695	14 051	25 087	22 958	25 272	20 578	20 219	60 990
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	253	200	356	125	169	277	130	277	10
Owner-occupied housing units	114	83	138	39	102	145	80	71	10
Renter-occupied housing units	139	117	218	86	67	132	50	206	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Yellowstone County—Con.		Billings city, Yellowstone County							
	Tract 18.02	Tract 18.03	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 137	825	730	2 066	1 680	2 806	2 104	1 060	1 108	1 330
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	19	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	31	18	13	35	29	—	59	—	85	21
1980 to 1984.....	157	54	19	265	155	24	29	5	173	157
1970 to 1979.....	604	173	173	357	117	86	350	64	531	668
1960 to 1969.....	147	169	31	208	89	217	318	171	209	308
1950 to 1959.....	83	381	141	437	173	355	887	383	66	120
1940 to 1949.....	80	25	37	469	325	515	343	373	44	29
1939 or earlier.....	35	5	297	295	792	1 601	118	64	—	27
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	—	301	97	107	71	16	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	66	17	247	820	573	639	328	78	44	36
2 bedrooms.....	323	157	143	779	638	974	843	187	419	372
3 bedrooms.....	380	314	32	259	288	610	632	367	315	594
4 bedrooms.....	254	290	—	87	39	406	204	355	239	260
5 or more bedrooms.....	114	47	7	24	35	106	81	73	91	68
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	50	12	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	34	32	—	—	—	—	14	—	68	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 137	825	564	2 046	1 643	2 789	2 104	1 060	1 108	1 330
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 129	820	730	2 052	1 680	2 792	2 104	1 060	1 104	1 241
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 080	825	718	2 066	1 670	2 800	2 096	1 060	959	1 105
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	23	21	35	14	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	23	7	26	8	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 102	811	605	1 811	1 376	2 502	1 957	1 018	1 006	1 254
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	973	790	381	1 360	1 191	2 303	1 726	1 012	804	1 115
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	—	—	16	—	22	14	—	4	11
Electricity.....	104	13	212	406	160	163	186	6	173	65
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	25	8	12	29	18	14	31	—	25	63
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	—	12	325	428	441	340	127	24	19	5
1.....	294	253	211	755	545	1 157	953	339	271	249
2.....	521	344	63	452	291	782	645	471	443	569
3 or more.....	287	202	6	176	99	223	232	184	273	431
Vehicles per household.....	2.1	2.0	.6	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	769	683	13	477	518	1 105	1 145	822	630	871
1989 to March 1990.....	62	52	—	93	42	109	118	65	74	87
1985 to 1988.....	173	121	—	74	145	243	179	153	194	233
1980 to 1984.....	188	133	—	85	71	157	144	86	115	151
1970 to 1979.....	252	152	—	92	116	199	196	194	156	279
1969 or earlier.....	94	225	13	133	144	397	508	324	91	121
Renter-occupied housing units.....	333	128	592	1 334	858	1 397	812	196	376	383
1989 to March 1990.....	158	80	289	594	435	696	327	76	250	208
1985 to 1988.....	139	37	180	462	262	514	320	93	90	162
1980 to 1984.....	9	11	66	163	70	65	65	5	29	11
1970 to 1979.....	27	—	57	85	53	74	84	8	7	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	30	38	48	16	14	—	2
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	9	—	190	201	385	102	9	5	41	6
Householder 65 years and over.....	207	189	203	413	314	555	658	396	136	110
Owner-occupied housing units.....	157	170	13	186	170	397	456	359	111	106
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	35	24	39	8	—	—	4	—
No vehicle available.....	—	—	157	208	154	172	74	10	7	5
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 102	811	582	1 790	1 350	2 494	1 957	1 018	1 006	1 254
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 097	804	576	1 782	1 276	2 443	1 957	1 010	994	1 254
1.01 or more persons per room.....	5	7	6	8	74	51	—	8	12	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	23	21	26	8	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	23	21	26	8	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	47 414	35 495	22 431	22 368	17 677	32 599	36 220	49 738	41 331	35 341
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	27 542	26 375	11 194	14 919	10 638	16 373	18 282	25 550	21 346	28 512
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	82	55	288	513	512	407	225	66	107	114
Owner-occupied housing units.....	16	43	—	65	101	78	85	32	19	56
Renter-occupied housing units.....	66	12	288	448	411	329	140	34	88	58

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings city, Yellowstone County—Con.									
	Tract 7.03 (pt.)	Tract 7.04 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 985	1 010	—	1 277	1 135	2 284	2 606	1 152	2 473	139
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	61	—
1985 to 1988.....	217	119	—	31	20	107	54	28	228	44
1980 to 1984.....	838	347	—	118	97	152	285	164	154	75
1970 to 1979.....	1 467	477	—	526	402	261	303	172	564	16
1960 to 1969.....	192	44	—	209	248	423	347	361	729	—
1950 to 1959.....	146	8	—	250	198	553	936	361	646	—
1940 to 1949.....	81	7	—	101	86	565	482	44	58	—
1939 or earlier.....	44	—	—	36	84	223	199	22	33	4
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	10	—	—	33	12	48	20	—	25	—
1 bedroom.....	262	19	—	120	34	350	304	44	173	—
2 bedrooms.....	1 148	147	—	551	421	1 037	984	394	342	14
3 bedrooms.....	836	402	—	387	413	519	817	427	769	67
4 bedrooms.....	539	358	—	150	191	232	366	239	836	52
5 or more bedrooms.....	190	84	—	36	64	98	115	48	328	6
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	82	31	—	6	7	9	105	106	—	16
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	35	5	—	5	10	8	47	91	15	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	7	—	—	4	—	9	11	9	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 985	1 010	—	1 277	1 135	2 276	2 594	1 152	2 473	139
Source of water, public system or private company.....	2 957	1 006	—	1 277	1 116	2 284	2 606	1 142	2 467	139
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	2 891	888	—	1 231	1 005	2 256	2 606	1 145	2 460	119
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	5	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	5	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 746	967	—	1 134	989	2 091	2 430	1 112	2 369	139
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	1 875	803	—	1 005	753	1 719	2 218	978	2 129	131
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	57	—	—	17	8	25	20	11	—	—
Electricity.....	775	125	—	81	191	290	143	119	202	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	39	39	—	31	37	51	49	4	38	8
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	69	—	—	52	80	140	179	50	165	—
1.....	974	142	—	437	359	894	1 054	384	510	16
2.....	1 088	480	—	493	303	735	774	461	1 120	97
3 or more.....	615	345	—	152	247	322	423	217	574	26
Vehicles per household.....	1.9	2.4	—	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 662	822	—	823	612	1 006	1 416	769	1 853	131
1989 to March 1990.....	210	145	—	109	60	124	127	90	164	9
1985 to 1988.....	578	344	—	155	141	162	320	119	342	72
1980 to 1984.....	387	243	—	133	102	106	171	124	296	42
1970 to 1979.....	388	78	—	206	145	225	281	222	515	8
1969 or earlier.....	99	12	—	220	164	389	517	214	536	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 084	145	—	311	377	1 085	1 014	343	516	8
1989 to March 1990.....	647	47	—	183	225	551	553	168	251	8
1985 to 1988.....	393	78	—	101	116	352	301	126	213	—
1980 to 1984.....	39	12	—	14	29	71	66	22	29	—
1970 to 1979.....	5	8	—	6	7	89	62	27	23	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	7	—	22	32	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	103	21	—	52	129	115	46	17	26	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	322	46	—	209	132	568	816	307	735	8
Owner-occupied housing units.....	267	25	—	185	125	372	580	249	489	8
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	6	—	7	—	—	9	—
No vehicle available.....	28	—	—	21	7	83	118	24	149	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 746	967	—	1 134	989	2 083	2 430	1 107	2 369	139
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 712	961	—	1 085	967	2 054	2 403	1 102	2 369	139
1.01 or more persons per room.....	34	6	—	49	22	29	27	5	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	5	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	5	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	36 644	47 510	—	24 385	28 006	27 129	31 011	49 601	60 768	53 331
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	20 570	34 894	—	18 704	12 574	17 005	20 160	18 287	25 087	19 800
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	325	10	—	169	274	357	202	201	125	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	86	4	—	76	94	78	86	43	39	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	239	6	—	93	180	279	116	158	86	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings city, Yellowstone County—Con.							
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 18.03 (pt.)	Tract 18.04
All housing units.....	—	—	2 883	1 756	426	1 131	825	998
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	15	—	17	—	—	6
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	636	44	89	31	18	55
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	1 369	95	124	157	54	84
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	789	279	154	604	173	346
1960 to 1969.....	—	—	64	756	35	141	169	427
1950 to 1959.....	—	—	4	568	7	83	381	80
1940 to 1949.....	—	—	—	14	—	80	25	—
1939 or earlier.....	—	—	6	—	—	35	5	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	—	—	289	34	—	66	17	—
2 bedrooms.....	—	—	1 318	488	—	323	157	126
3 bedrooms.....	—	—	982	572	125	374	314	470
4 bedrooms.....	—	—	244	449	233	254	290	266
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	—	38	213	68	114	47	136
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	83	22	—	50	12	19
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	141	—	—	34	32	10
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	—	—	2 883	1 756	426	1 131	825	998
Source of water, public system or private company.....	—	—	2 777	1 750	426	1 129	820	988
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	—	—	2 660	1 717	394	1 080	825	985
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	—	—	2 705	1 693	405	1 096	811	965
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	—	—	1 596	1 556	393	967	790	882
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	—	24	6	—	—	—	—
Electricity.....	—	—	1 029	122	5	104	13	46
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	—	—	49	9	7	25	8	37
No fuel used.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	—	—	142	26	—	—	12	6
1.....	—	—	1 028	439	28	288	253	200
2.....	—	—	1 143	827	233	521	344	470
3 or more.....	—	—	392	401	144	287	202	289
Vehicles per household.....	—	—	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	1 775	1 225	395	763	683	781
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	251	115	72	62	52	48
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	844	214	112	167	121	228
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	526	176	143	188	133	109
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	154	288	43	252	152	265
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	432	25	94	225	131
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	930	468	10	333	128	184
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	568	251	10	158	80	123
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	320	156	—	139	37	55
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	36	33	—	9	11	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	6	21	—	27	—	6
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	32	28	—	9	—	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	—	—	529	343	57	207	189	126
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	384	301	57	157	170	121
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	—	—	62	5	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	2 705	1 687	399	1 096	811	965
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	2 691	1 678	399	1 091	804	959
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	14	9	—	5	7	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	—	29 199	36 020	60 837	47 133	35 495	41 309
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	—	20 157	26 486	65 223	27 542	26 375	27 519
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	—	270	81	10	82	55	74
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	64	31	10	16	43	29
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	206	50	—	66	12	45

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Yellowstone County									
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.03 (pt.)	Tract 7.04 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
All housing units.....	—	25	—	—	275	90	96	1 519	178	589
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	—	17	—	8	62	7	6
1980 to 1984.....	—	5	—	—	62	—	29	270	19	40
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	—	122	60	40	725	78	200
1960 to 1969.....	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	148	30	88
1950 to 1959.....	—	10	—	—	12	8	13	148	17	140
1940 to 1949.....	—	10	—	—	9	10	—	91	6	64
1939 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	17	12	6	60	21	51
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
1 bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	7	9	—	90	13	45
2 bedrooms.....	—	10	—	—	39	19	—	508	70	278
3 bedrooms.....	—	11	—	—	129	41	64	625	74	244
4 bedrooms.....	—	4	—	—	81	11	12	216	21	13
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	—	—	—	19	10	20	70	—	9
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	—	25	—	—	275	90	96	1 519	178	581
Source of water, public system or private company.....	—	25	—	—	89	90	—	1 391	121	374
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	—	—	—	—	31	19	—	84	6	122
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	—	25	—	—	269	90	84	1 383	167	499
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	—	25	—	—	196	81	61	969	145	427
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	8	8
Electricity.....	—	—	—	—	41	9	18	243	14	20
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	—	—	—	—	32	—	5	139	—	44
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	62	—	44
1.....	—	15	—	—	25	20	—	348	48	152
2.....	—	10	—	—	112	50	57	608	79	207
3 or more.....	—	—	—	—	132	11	27	365	40	96
Vehicles per household.....	—	1.4	—	—	2.7	1.8	2.5	2.1	2.4	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	14	—	—	242	44	78	1 105	118	368
1989 to March 1990.....	—	4	—	—	34	—	6	125	14	29
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	—	48	11	37	306	17	82
1980 to 1984.....	—	5	—	—	59	—	12	255	31	44
1970 to 1979.....	—	5	—	—	75	33	10	322	16	69
1969 or earlier.....	—	11	—	—	26	—	13	97	40	144
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	11	—	—	27	46	6	278	49	131
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	16	17	—	150	12	61
1985 to 1988.....	—	5	—	—	11	22	6	80	11	45
1980 to 1984.....	—	6	—	—	—	7	—	26	6	7
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	14	10
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	—	4	—	—	—	29	—	82	23	52
Householder 65 years and over.....	—	5	—	—	40	12	13	176	31	124
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	5	—	—	40	—	13	158	31	116
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	7	—	—
No vehicle available.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	22
Complete plumbing facilities.....	—	25	—	—	269	90	84	1 383	167	499
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	25	—	—	269	90	84	1 363	167	487
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	12
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	9 972	—	—	35 905	27 027	37 086	31 462	36 000	22 931
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	29 582	—	—	28 494	13 129	40 735	13 162	11 290	18 302
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	9	—	—	23	28	6	253	31	82
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	9	—	—	16	10	6	114	7	44
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	7	18	—	139	24	38

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Yellowstone County—Con.								
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 18.03 (pt.)	Tract 19
All housing units	—	2 376	2 513	1 649	37	411	6	—	3 053
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	36	35	17	—	—	—	—	8
1985 to 1988	—	206	234	205	—	36	—	—	172
1980 to 1984	—	557	386	303	8	131	—	—	348
1970 to 1979	—	933	920	804	21	208	—	—	1 130
1960 to 1969	—	246	247	130	—	36	6	—	224
1950 to 1959	—	141	125	42	8	—	—	—	355
1940 to 1949	—	61	54	43	—	—	—	—	309
1939 or earlier	—	196	512	105	—	—	—	—	507
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	13	7	—	6	—	—	—	17
1 bedroom	—	127	122	46	—	—	—	—	390
2 bedrooms	—	565	774	465	7	15	—	—	941
3 bedrooms	—	1 071	1 094	752	16	68	6	—	1 201
4 bedrooms	—	397	439	243	8	171	—	—	461
5 or more bedrooms	—	203	77	143	—	157	—	—	43
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	—	2 355	2 461	1 624	37	411	6	—	3 047
Source of water, public system or private company	—	364	491	752	—	391	—	—	2 728
Sewage disposal, public sewer	—	122	382	151	—	289	—	—	2 695
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	25	58	13	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	8	15	8	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	—	2 177	2 216	1 490	37	391	6	—	2 674
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	—	1 240	32	515	22	337	6	—	2 207
Battled, tank, or LP gas	—	216	572	136	—	—	—	—	6
Electricity	—	389	882	441	15	42	—	—	300
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	39	318	36	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	285	412	362	—	12	—	—	161
No fuel used	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	—	51	42	43	—	—	—	—	170
1	—	284	407	224	23	36	6	—	771
2	—	866	930	565	8	190	—	—	1 100
3 or more	—	976	837	658	6	165	—	—	633
Vehicles per household	—	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.5	2.5	1.0	—	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	—	1 789	1 741	1 231	23	384	6	—	1 931
1989 to March 1990	—	140	134	201	—	47	—	—	181
1985 to 1988	—	516	457	399	15	124	6	—	448
1980 to 1984	—	445	359	275	—	105	—	—	303
1970 to 1979	—	441	481	329	8	93	—	—	465
1969 or earlier	—	247	310	27	—	15	—	—	534
Renter-occupied housing units	—	388	475	259	14	7	—	—	743
1989 to March 1990	—	163	217	212	—	—	—	—	399
1985 to 1988	—	152	160	34	8	7	—	—	252
1980 to 1984	—	30	61	—	—	—	—	—	68
1970 to 1979	—	10	17	9	6	—	—	—	24
1969 or earlier	—	33	20	4	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	—	64	82	94	—	—	—	—	179
Householder 65 years and over	—	237	400	138	8	37	—	—	769
Owner-occupied housing units	—	200	346	135	—	37	—	—	569
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	6	15	8	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	14	18	6	—	—	—	—	24
No vehicle available	—	37	37	28	—	—	—	—	115
Complete plumbing facilities	—	2 169	2 201	1 482	37	391	6	—	2 674
1.00 or less persons per room	—	2 124	2 167	1 445	31	391	6	—	2 608
1.01 or more persons per room	—	45	34	37	6	—	—	—	66
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	8	15	8	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	8	15	8	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	36 610	33 475	37 118	37 389	79 595	83 100	—	27 709
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	23 024	25 272	20 578	24 292	54 942	—	—	18 575
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	—	169	277	130	7	—	—	—	350
Owner-occupied housing units	—	102	145	80	7	—	—	—	165
Renter-occupied housing units	—	67	132	50	—	—	—	—	185

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Yellowstone County						
		Total	Billings city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 7.03	Tract 7.04
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	22 216	22 216	16 815	351	509	1 044	559	932	1 138	879
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	15 980	15 980	12 147	204	258	612	436	738	955	830
Less than \$300 -----	773	773	626	26	39	71	9	20	10	5
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 560	1 560	1 245	56	74	90	26	70	9	18
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 018	2 018	1 460	52	73	38	27	89	65	10
\$500 to \$599 -----	2 403	2 403	1 758	40	41	165	53	144	56	80
\$600 to \$799 -----	4 992	4 992	3 738	30	31	135	137	304	359	299
\$800 to \$999 -----	2 608	2 608	2 049	—	—	80	117	85	335	317
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	1 268	1 268	1 022	—	—	27	54	20	121	74
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	276	276	197	—	—	13	6	—	—	23
\$2,000 or more -----	82	82	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Median (dollars) -----	650	650	652	419	424	570	757	652	784	801
Not mortgaged -----	6 236	6 236	4 668	147	251	432	123	194	183	49
Less than \$100 -----	133	133	48	11	17	—	5	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	3 056	3 056	2 191	123	184	231	55	93	55	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 332	2 332	1 865	13	50	148	45	88	128	37
\$300 to \$399 -----	460	460	354	—	—	27	12	6	—	4
\$400 to \$499 -----	159	159	121	—	—	17	6	—	—	8
\$500 or more -----	96	96	89	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	198	198	204	138	162	195	208	198	220	255
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	5 117	5 117	3 792	133	335	306	91	134	157	72
Less than 20 percent -----	1 662	1 662	1 151	30	131	143	38	36	40	4
20 to 24 percent -----	498	498	435	16	65	34	7	6	13	5
25 to 29 percent -----	412	412	312	9	37	13	—	18	8	16
30 to 34 percent -----	298	298	204	16	11	13	12	5	10	—
35 percent or more -----	2 133	2 133	1 607	62	74	103	34	69	86	41
Not computed -----	114	114	83	—	17	—	—	—	—	6
Median -----	29.1	29.1	29.3	33.6	22.2	21.5	30.2	35.4	38.8	38.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	6 277	6 277	4 674	149	124	347	114	291	268	189
Less than 20 percent -----	2 704	2 704	1 964	90	73	192	38	92	103	16
20 to 24 percent -----	1 202	1 202	921	45	31	81	28	70	14	29
25 to 29 percent -----	1 129	1 129	833	6	16	20	27	71	54	56
30 to 34 percent -----	551	551	398	8	4	21	8	41	21	29
35 percent or more -----	691	691	558	—	—	33	13	17	76	59
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	21.8	21.8	22.0	16.9	17.7	18.0	23.4	23.8	26.6	29.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	5 281	5 281	4 017	53	42	146	156	289	363	373
Less than 20 percent -----	3 069	3 069	2 324	53	34	114	78	157	96	102
20 to 24 percent -----	1 407	1 407	1 111	—	8	32	36	92	177	131
25 to 29 percent -----	547	547	394	—	—	—	22	32	66	103
30 to 34 percent -----	151	151	125	—	—	—	13	8	24	30
35 percent or more -----	107	107	63	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	18.2	18.2	18.2	10.0	13.7	12.8	20.0	19.1	22.4	23.2
\$50,000 or more -----	5 541	5 541	4 332	16	8	245	198	218	350	245
Less than 20 percent -----	4 753	4 753	3 695	16	8	232	150	198	290	199
20 to 24 percent -----	587	587	476	—	—	7	23	7	60	33
25 to 29 percent -----	135	135	107	—	—	—	19	7	—	9
30 to 34 percent -----	24	24	12	—	—	—	—	6	—	4
35 percent or more -----	42	42	42	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	13.4	13.4	13.2	12.5	12.5	10.7	15.8	13.3	16.1	16.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	15 033	15 033	12 868	1 334	862	812	376	408	1 130	145
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	337	337	288	24	46	16	—	—	16	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	1 637	1 637	1 370	246	343	98	—	6	23	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	3 358	3 358	2 865	467	230	158	51	26	297	9
\$300 to \$399 -----	4 537	4 537	3 986	435	129	292	181	99	440	35
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 589	2 589	2 240	116	49	141	105	155	203	51
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 233	1 233	1 120	13	24	66	21	70	88	13
\$600 to \$749 -----	458	458	422	14	23	21	12	35	38	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	223	223	188	—	—	6	—	10	6	26
\$1,000 or more -----	125	125	125	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	536	536	264	19	18	14	—	7	19	11
Median (dollars) -----	343	343	346	285	216	348	381	439	362	467
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	4 975	4 975	4 319	590	537	233	98	67	308	6
Less than 20 percent -----	213	213	166	15	55	6	—	—	8	—
20 to 24 percent -----	278	278	233	39	19	40	—	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent -----	375	375	327	51	59	24	—	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent -----	404	404	374	71	78	27	—	—	16	—
35 percent or more -----	3 361	3 361	2 973	376	302	118	98	57	243	6
Not computed -----	344	344	246	38	24	18	—	10	27	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	45.4	41.2	40.7	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	4 400	4 400	3 675	361	210	278	99	106	311	21
Less than 20 percent -----	730	730	573	137	55	45	—	—	22	—
20 to 24 percent -----	783	783	722	58	34	10	—	11	90	—
25 to 29 percent -----	870	870	755	74	46	117	26	5	69	—
30 to 34 percent -----	808	808	676	63	37	20	31	49	72	—
35 percent or more -----	947	947	821	19	3	53	24	41	58	21
Not computed -----	262	262	128	10	13	9	—	—	—	—
Median -----	28.2	28.2	28.2	23.3	23.9	27.4	30.9	33.8	28.2	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	3 660	3 660	3 168	290	79	210	100	104	342	60
Less than 20 percent -----	2 222	2 222	1 875	259	56	129	61	64	194	13
20 to 24 percent -----	859	859	816	31	15	59	20	15	121	17
25 to 29 percent -----	303	303	273	—	8	6	15	9	16	19
30 to 34 percent -----	105	105	97	—	—	11	4	—	6	—
35 percent or more -----	84	84	62	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Not computed -----	87	87	45	—	—	5	—	1	—	11
Median -----	18.5	18.5	18.7	16.0	17.9	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	23.4
\$35,000 or more -----	1 998	1 998	1 706	93	36	91	79	131	169	58
Less than 20 percent -----	1 813	1 813	1 557	79	27	79	79	131	144	58
20 to 24 percent -----	95	95	88	14	9	12	—	—	12	—
25 to 29 percent -----	26	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	16	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	48	48	19	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Median -----	13.0	13.0	13.1	10.6	14.1	13.6	12.8	13.1	12.9	12.8

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County—Con.								
	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17.01	Tract 18.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	558	585	763	1 746	1 072	721	600	759	745
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	412	403	493	1 236	918	529	511	708	599
Less than \$300	17	24	67	12	13	20	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	53	89	100	100	27	50	4	6	18
\$400 to \$499	64	78	105	165	56	85	—	—	27
\$500 to \$599	114	77	87	102	102	81	116	51	22
\$600 to \$799	112	109	109	245	363	211	213	133	97
\$800 to \$999	52	26	19	296	221	92	40	339	114
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	6	203	110	9	46	32	246
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	92	20	10	—	—	47
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	21	6	7	—	—	28
Median (dollars)	570	508	479	796	759	645	638	697	1 033
Not mortgaged	146	182	270	510	154	192	89	51	146
Less than \$100	12	—	28	—	—	15	8	—	—
\$100 to \$199	83	119	163	47	72	141	26	17	—
\$200 to \$299	44	52	64	306	51	36	49	34	21
\$300 to \$399	7	6	15	114	23	—	—	—	83
\$400 to \$499	—	5	—	18	8	—	6	—	31
\$500 or more	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	11
Median (dollars)	168	185	172	261	205	171	214	215	371
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	132	175	325	175	115	195	120	104	39
Less than 20 percent	42	39	109	42	17	84	33	12	5
20 to 24 percent	5	17	41	9	2	—	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent	4	7	44	14	3	32	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent	—	20	11	16	4	5	19	6	—
35 percent or more	81	92	120	76	89	63	68	86	18
Not computed	—	—	—	18	—	11	—	—	5
Median	39.4	36.1	26.4	34.2	49.3	26.3	41.3	38.7	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	197	232	198	390	262	215	199	262	81
Less than 20 percent	94	105	112	171	101	103	33	46	23
20 to 24 percent	35	43	40	121	27	44	53	58	25
25 to 29 percent	45	52	35	20	57	41	68	90	—
30 to 34 percent	14	7	11	13	43	5	35	30	—
35 percent or more	9	25	—	65	34	22	10	38	33
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.6	21.3	18.2	21.0	25.3	20.5	26.0	26.5	23.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	106	131	174	391	376	151	124	250	168
Less than 20 percent	69	91	119	213	172	81	105	89	68
20 to 24 percent	30	34	44	80	106	57	14	101	28
25 to 29 percent	7	—	5	55	81	5	—	53	46
30 to 34 percent	—	6	6	25	6	8	—	7	4
35 percent or more	—	—	—	18	11	—	5	—	22
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	14.6	15.9	18.6	20.8	19.0	16.4	21.8	22.9
\$50,000 or more	123	47	66	790	319	160	157	143	457
Less than 20 percent	123	47	66	676	229	120	137	130	378
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	54	74	40	14	13	40
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	39	16	—	—	—	33
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	8	—	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.9	11.5	10.0	11.7	16.6	14.4	15.7	15.9	16.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	278	360	508	516	294	382	204	936	17
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	13	—	6	—	—	11	—	63	—
\$100 to \$199	15	—	89	32	18	60	12	88	—
\$200 to \$299	28	118	136	77	70	73	31	37	—
\$300 to \$399	94	97	143	84	54	76	80	389	—
\$400 to \$499	54	67	54	44	46	59	27	180	—
\$500 to \$599	45	38	29	46	15	22	21	131	—
\$600 to \$749	12	8	15	22	3	—	7	28	10
\$750 to \$999	—	—	4	88	21	—	—	—	7
\$1,000 or more	—	6	—	103	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	17	26	32	20	67	81	26	20	—
Median (dollars)	378	352	305	515	360	312	359	370	742
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	88	117	223	130	72	82	58	296	—
Less than 20 percent	6	—	12	—	4	—	4	23	—
20 to 24 percent	6	—	12	—	—	6	—	40	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	13	3	8	11	4	24	—
30 to 34 percent	—	8	—	13	—	—	4	41	—
35 percent or more	64	109	158	95	42	46	37	149	—
Not computed	12	—	28	19	18	19	9	19	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	44.7	50.0+	42.2	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	155	133	169	142	79	132	74	205	—
Less than 20 percent	16	22	30	5	2	43	—	30	—
20 to 24 percent	—	7	33	7	—	—	18	41	—
25 to 29 percent	35	20	19	23	26	34	15	51	—
30 to 34 percent	28	43	15	12	20	—	10	47	—
35 percent or more	65	15	59	83	—	12	16	32	—
Not computed	11	26	13	—	24	39	15	4	—
Median	33.8	30.5	28.9	48.0	28.6	24.4	28.8	27.9	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	28	48	89	115	114	87	47	288	—
Less than 20 percent	28	25	59	31	63	52	36	138	—
20 to 24 percent	—	13	6	16	—	4	11	112	—
25 to 29 percent	—	10	13	8	11	12	—	27	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	4	18	—	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	7	34	16	—	—	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	8	24	11	—	5	—
Median	17.5	19.7	16.1	29.1	17.6	15.3	17.3	20.2	—
\$35,000 or more	7	62	27	129	29	81	25	147	17
Less than 20 percent	7	57	27	77	24	69	12	147	17
20 to 24 percent	—	5	—	16	—	—	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	12.6	12.2	16.7	15.4	11.6	18.4	13.4	14.2

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County—Con.		Billings city, Yellowstone County							
	Tract 18.02	Tract 18.03	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	712	642	13	351	500	954	1 044	797	559	741
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	561	471	—	204	254	575	612	443	436	602
Less than \$300	5	53	—	26	39	46	71	—	9	20
\$300 to \$399	20	84	—	56	74	18	90	50	26	70
\$400 to \$499	63	57	—	52	73	130	38	53	27	62
\$500 to \$599	71	76	—	40	37	109	165	56	53	127
\$600 to \$799	166	123	—	30	31	176	135	120	137	258
\$800 to \$999	147	64	—	—	—	66	80	70	117	58
\$1,000 to \$1,499	75	8	—	—	—	30	27	70	54	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	14	6	—	—	—	—	6	8	13	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Median (dollars)	766	568	—	419	421	587	570	693	757	629
Not mortgaged	151	171	13	147	246	379	432	354	123	139
Less than \$100	—	—	—	11	17	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	37	119	—	123	184	246	231	45	55	81
\$200 to \$299	95	52	13	13	45	110	148	205	45	52
\$300 to \$399	14	—	—	—	—	16	27	69	12	6
\$400 to \$499	5	—	—	—	—	—	17	23	6	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	12	—	—
Median (dollars)	245	183	225	138	161	185	195	258	208	191
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	112	123	7	133	330	326	306	187	91	112
Less than 20 percent	13	35	—	30	131	136	143	38	38	36
20 to 24 percent	13	13	—	16	60	34	34	20	7	6
25 to 29 percent	—	7	—	9	37	16	13	28	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	5	—	16	11	43	13	7	12	5
35 percent or more	86	63	7	62	74	83	103	94	34	59
Not computed	—	—	—	—	17	14	—	—	—	—
Median	43.7	36.3	45.0	33.6	22.1	22.9	21.5	35.3	30.2	35.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	176	201	—	149	120	321	347	167	114	229
Less than 20 percent	59	113	—	90	73	132	192	76	38	71
20 to 24 percent	31	44	—	45	31	65	81	12	28	50
25 to 29 percent	38	27	—	6	16	33	20	38	27	65
30 to 34 percent	30	6	—	8	—	60	21	10	8	33
35 percent or more	18	11	—	—	—	31	33	31	13	10
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	24.7	16.5	—	16.9	17.3	22.2	18.0	23.1	23.4	24.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	110	199	6	53	42	157	146	134	156	221
Less than 20 percent	48	151	6	53	34	121	114	99	78	115
20 to 24 percent	28	48	—	—	8	36	32	22	36	85
25 to 29 percent	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	21
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	13	—
35 percent or more	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.3	14.7	10.0	10.0	13.7	15.9	12.8	13.8	20.0	19.5
\$50,000 or more	314	119	—	16	8	150	245	309	198	179
Less than 20 percent	257	108	—	16	8	150	232	255	150	165
20 to 24 percent	51	5	—	—	—	—	7	49	23	7
25 to 29 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	5	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.5	11.5	—	12.5	12.5	11.6	10.7	10.0	15.8	12.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	331	128	592	1 334	851	1 397	812	196	376	381
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	11	24	46	14	16	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	179	246	343	115	98	—	—	6
\$200 to \$299	32	13	222	467	230	477	158	55	51	21
\$300 to \$399	104	22	105	435	129	446	292	13	181	99
\$400 to \$499	115	41	44	116	38	216	141	45	105	137
\$500 to \$599	43	56	19	13	24	78	66	40	21	66
\$600 to \$749	31	16	—	14	23	39	21	20	12	35
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	10
\$1,000 or more	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—
No cash rent	—	—	12	19	—	—	—	19	—	7
Median (dollars)	417	513	248	285	214	317	348	457	381	438
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	50	18	366	590	537	475	233	38	98	67
Less than 20 percent	—	—	11	15	55	6	6	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	31	39	19	18	40	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	48	51	59	37	24	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	45	71	78	34	27	—	—	—
35 percent or more	50	12	214	376	302	372	118	29	98	57
Not computed	—	6	17	38	24	8	18	9	—	10
Median	50.0+	50.0+	44.3	45.4	41.2	50.0+	40.7	49.1	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	119	24	153	361	205	476	278	31	99	97
Less than 20 percent	—	—	63	137	55	74	45	—	8	—
20 to 24 percent	10	11	25	58	56	139	34	18	10	6
25 to 29 percent	39	7	6	74	46	110	117	—	26	5
30 to 34 percent	14	—	—	63	32	53	20	8	31	49
35 percent or more	56	6	53	19	3	88	53	5	24	37
Not computed	—	—	6	10	13	12	9	—	—	—
Median	33.8	25.7	22.1	23.3	23.7	25.9	27.4	24.3	30.9	33.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	101	57	55	290	79	320	210	88	100	92
Less than 20 percent	65	13	55	259	56	217	129	33	61	52
20 to 24 percent	29	19	—	31	15	94	59	9	20	15
25 to 29 percent	—	11	—	—	8	—	6	36	15	9
30 to 34 percent	—	14	—	—	—	9	11	—	4	9
35 percent or more	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.9	24.1	12.9	16.0	17.9	18.1	18.7	23.3	18.7	19.1
\$35,000 or more	61	29	18	93	30	126	91	39	79	125
Less than 20 percent	61	29	12	79	21	126	79	35	79	125
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	14	9	—	12	4	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.6	15.7	10.0	10.6	15.7	12.8	13.6	15.9	12.8	13.2

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings city, Yellowstone County—Con.									
	Tract 7.03 (pt.)	Tract 7.04 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 094	801	—	541	552	910	1 127	666	1 746	131
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	921	765	—	392	396	589	705	390	1 236	131
Less than \$300	—	5	—	24	54	81	42	18	12	—
\$300 to \$399	9	12	—	89	61	80	136	69	100	—
\$400 to \$499	65	4	—	78	91	91	116	53	165	—
\$500 to \$599	56	80	—	70	68	191	99	25	102	14
\$600 to \$799	346	276	—	105	103	138	250	104	245	50
\$800 to \$999	324	294	—	26	13	8	43	42	296	9
\$1,000 to \$1,499	121	67	—	—	6	—	19	53	203	55
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	20	92	3
\$2,000 or more	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	21	—
Median (dollars)	789	802	—	504	491	520	553	664	796	858
Not mortgaged	173	36	—	149	156	321	422	276	510	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	55	—	—	98	102	254	238	80	47	—
\$200 to \$299	118	24	—	46	38	59	161	143	306	—
\$300 to \$399	—	4	—	—	9	—	17	8	114	—
\$400 to \$499	—	8	—	5	—	—	6	20	18	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	25	—
Median (dollars)	220	257	—	185	179	165	193	231	261	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	137	53	—	170	221	393	400	101	175	8
Less than 20 percent	30	4	—	34	54	134	140	32	42	—
20 to 24 percent	13	5	—	17	36	64	41	15	9	—
25 to 29 percent	8	10	—	7	31	33	58	—	14	—
30 to 34 percent	10	—	—	20	5	16	14	—	16	—
35 percent or more	76	34	—	92	95	146	141	43	76	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	18	—
Median	38.8	38.4	—	36.7	28.3	24.9	26.4	24.3	34.2	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	255	183	—	203	137	221	316	223	390	21
Less than 20 percent	103	10	—	83	58	106	142	159	171	—
20 to 24 percent	14	29	—	43	33	61	48	6	121	—
25 to 29 percent	54	56	—	45	35	39	62	38	20	13
30 to 34 percent	8	29	—	7	11	7	26	5	13	—
35 percent or more	76	59	—	25	—	8	38	15	65	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	26.0	29.7	—	22.2	21.6	20.4	21.7	14.1	21.0	29.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	363	333	—	127	140	216	212	112	391	35
Less than 20 percent	96	89	—	91	85	171	169	75	213	20
20 to 24 percent	177	112	—	30	44	45	43	27	80	—
25 to 29 percent	66	95	—	—	5	—	—	10	55	15
30 to 34 percent	24	30	—	6	6	—	—	—	25	—
35 percent or more	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.4	23.5	—	14.4	17.7	16.5	16.5	15.7	18.6	19.0
\$50,000 or more	339	232	—	41	54	80	199	230	790	67
Less than 20 percent	279	186	—	41	54	80	157	194	676	32
20 to 24 percent	60	33	—	—	—	—	42	30	54	31
25 to 29 percent	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	6	39	4
30 to 34 percent	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.0	16.2	—	14.5	10.0	10.7	10.1	10.0	11.7	20.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 084	145	—	311	377	1 080	1 014	343	516	8
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	16	—	—	—	6	29	—	63	—	—
\$100 to \$199	23	—	—	—	59	86	45	34	32	—
\$200 to \$299	268	9	—	106	112	256	211	40	77	—
\$300 to \$399	430	35	—	77	98	462	300	60	84	—
\$400 to \$499	196	51	—	56	47	173	249	92	44	8
\$500 to \$599	88	13	—	38	23	46	158	22	46	—
\$600 to \$749	38	—	—	8	15	—	11	15	22	—
\$750 to \$999	6	26	—	—	4	—	15	17	88	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	103	—
No cash rent	19	11	—	20	13	28	25	—	20	—
Median (dollars)	365	467	—	361	304	331	386	336	515	413
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	281	6	—	98	189	376	205	162	130	—
Less than 20 percent	8	—	—	—	12	—	—	30	—	—
20 to 24 percent	6	—	—	—	12	15	7	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	—	—	—	13	48	—	12	3	—
30 to 34 percent	16	—	—	8	—	21	11	9	13	—
35 percent or more	216	6	—	90	136	280	187	98	95	—
Not computed	27	—	—	—	16	12	—	7	19	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	39.5	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	299	21	—	103	108	328	386	76	142	8
Less than 20 percent	10	—	—	22	—	45	36	21	5	—
20 to 24 percent	90	—	—	7	25	71	61	16	19	—
25 to 29 percent	69	—	—	14	19	39	71	5	23	8
30 to 34 percent	72	—	—	25	8	64	80	30	12	—
35 percent or more	58	21	—	15	43	93	113	4	83	—
Not computed	—	—	—	20	13	16	25	—	—	—
Median	28.6	50.0+	—	29.5	32.2	30.1	30.8	26.0	48.0	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	335	60	—	48	67	280	302	63	115	—
Less than 20 percent	194	13	—	25	44	192	158	30	31	—
20 to 24 percent	114	17	—	13	6	81	87	17	16	—
25 to 29 percent	16	19	—	10	13	7	31	16	8	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	4	—	11	—	18	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	34	—
Not computed	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Median	18.5	23.4	—	19.7	16.9	17.8	19.7	20.4	29.1	—
\$35,000 or more	169	58	—	62	13	96	121	42	129	—
Less than 20 percent	144	58	—	57	13	90	121	42	77	—
20 to 24 percent	12	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	16	—
25 to 29 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
Not computed	7	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median	12.9	12.8	—	12.6	14.1	11.9	13.1	12.2	16.7	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings city, Yellowstone County—Con.							
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 17.02	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 18.03 (pt.)	Tract 18.04
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	751	1 105	384	706	642	700
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	—	—	700	821	327	555	471	622
Less than \$300.....	—	—	—	89	—	5	53	32
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	6	116	5	20	84	74
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	51	109	6	63	57	76
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	133	118	17	71	76	51
\$600 to \$799.....	—	—	331	302	49	166	123	263
\$800 to \$999.....	—	—	147	76	79	147	64	84
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	32	11	148	69	8	42
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	12	14	6	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	—	699	570	1 020	763	568	664
Not mortgaged.....	—	—	51	284	57	151	171	78
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	17	151	—	37	119	28
\$200 to \$299.....	—	—	34	114	—	95	52	44
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—	19	39	14	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	6
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	—	215	196	347	245	183	229
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	104	176	19	112	123	108
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	12	54	—	13	35	15
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	26	—	13	13	6
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	6	5	—	7	24
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	6	5	—	—	5	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	86	85	9	86	63	51
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	12
Median.....	—	—	38.7	32.0	50.0+	43.7	36.3	38.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	—	262	410	46	176	201	183
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	46	146	16	59	113	80
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	58	85	13	31	44	23
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	90	83	—	38	27	28
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	30	56	—	30	6	30
35 percent or more.....	—	—	38	40	17	18	11	22
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	—	26.5	23.5	22.7	24.7	16.5	22.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	—	—	250	339	75	110	199	200
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	89	269	28	48	151	110
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	101	64	17	28	48	76
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	53	—	24	14	—	14
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	7	—	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	6	6	14	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	—	21.8	13.8	22.8	21.3	14.7	18.1
\$50,000 or more.....	—	—	135	180	244	308	119	209
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	122	174	187	251	108	178
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	13	6	34	51	5	31
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	17	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	—	16.2	10.0	17.4	14.3	11.5	14.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	930	468	10	331	128	184
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	—	—	63	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	88	16	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	—	—	37	17	—	32	13	6
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	389	193	—	104	22	32
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	180	90	—	115	21	76
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	131	101	—	43	56	28
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	22	39	10	31	16	31
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	11
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	—	20	7	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	—	370	411	725	417	513	466
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	—	—	296	72	—	50	18	32
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	149	65	—	50	12	—
Not computed.....	—	—	19	7	—	—	6	23
Median.....	—	—	42.2	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	—	—	205	129	—	119	24	27
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	30	22	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	41	18	—	10	11	7
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	51	20	—	39	7	6
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	47	59	—	14	—	9
35 percent or more.....	—	—	32	10	—	56	6	5
Not computed.....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	—	27.9	30.4	—	33.8	25.7	30.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	—	282	155	—	101	57	69
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	138	82	—	65	13	28
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	112	41	—	29	19	21
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	27	26	—	—	11	15
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	14	5
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	—	20.0	19.5	—	18.9	24.1	21.5
\$35,000 or more.....	—	—	147	112	10	61	29	56
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	147	102	10	61	29	50
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	—	13.4	14.0	12.5	11.6	15.7	15.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Yellowstone County									
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	Tract 7.03 (pt.)	Tract 7.04 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	9	—	—	191	44	78	558	44	211
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	—	4	—	—	136	34	65	412	11	97
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	17	—	13
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	53	—	39
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	27	—	6	64	—	14
\$500 to \$599	—	4	—	—	17	—	—	114	7	19
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—	—	46	13	23	112	4	6
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	27	11	23	52	—	6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	13	—	7	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	575	—	—	719	677	793	570	539	346
Not mortgaged	—	5	—	—	55	10	13	146	33	114
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	12	—	21
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	83	21	61
\$200 to \$299	—	5	—	—	36	10	13	44	6	26
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	6
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	275	—	—	219	225	254	168	180	152
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	—	5	—	—	22	20	19	132	5	104
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	42	5	55
20 to 24 percent	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	12	—	6	4	—	13
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	10	10	7	81	—	25
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median	—	22.5	—	—	29.6	32.5	50.0+	39.4	17.5	14.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	4	—	—	62	13	6	197	29	61
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	21	—	6	94	22	54
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	35	—	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	45	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	4	—	—	8	13	—	14	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	9	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	32.5	—	—	22.5	32.5	17.5	20.6	10.0	13.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	—	68	—	40	106	4	34
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	42	—	13	69	—	34
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	7	—	19	30	4	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	11	—	8	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	18.3	—	21.8	17.5	22.5	12.5
\$50,000 or more	—	—	—	—	39	11	13	123	6	12
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	33	11	13	123	6	12
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	16.6	17.5	14.6	11.9	10.0	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	11	—	—	27	46	—	278	49	131
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	30
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	5	29	—	28	12	24
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	94	20	45
\$400 to \$499	—	11	—	—	18	7	—	54	11	7
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	45	—	6
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	6	19
Median (dollars)	—	452	—	—	455	288	—	378	337	307
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	88	19	34
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	64	19	22
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
Median	—	—	—	—	—	47.1	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	5	—	—	9	12	—	155	30	61
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	16	—	30
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	6	—
30 to 34 percent	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	28	18	7
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	65	—	16
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	—
Median	—	32.5	—	—	24.5	17.5	—	33.8	31.7	20.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—	12	7	—	28	—	22
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	28	—	15
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Median	—	—	—	—	17.5	22.5	—	17.5	—	14.2
\$35,000 or more	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	14
Less than 20 percent	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	14
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	12.5	—	—	12.5	—	—	12.5	—	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Yellowstone County—Con.								
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	Tract 18.03 (pt.)	Tract 19
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	—	941	721	600	8	361	6	—	1 629
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	—	787	529	511	8	272	6	—	961
Less than \$300.....	—	13	20	—	—	—	—	—	74
\$300 to \$399.....	—	27	50	4	—	13	—	—	123
\$400 to \$499.....	—	56	56	85	—	21	—	—	229
\$500 to \$599.....	—	88	81	116	—	5	—	—	194
\$600 to \$799.....	—	313	211	213	8	48	—	—	257
\$800 to \$999.....	—	212	92	40	—	35	—	—	61
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	55	9	46	—	98	6	—	12
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	17	10	—	—	35	—	—	11
\$2,000 or more.....	—	6	—	7	—	17	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	749	645	638	675	1 053	1 125	—	523
Not mortgaged.....	—	154	192	89	—	89	—	—	668
Less than \$100.....	—	—	15	8	—	—	—	—	22
\$100 to \$199.....	—	72	141	26	—	—	—	—	449
\$200 to \$299.....	—	51	36	49	—	21	—	—	170
\$300 to \$399.....	—	23	—	—	—	44	—	—	20
\$400 to \$499.....	—	8	—	6	—	24	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Median (dollars).....	—	205	171	214	—	377	—	—	170
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	—	107	195	120	—	20	—	—	576
Less than 20 percent.....	—	17	84	33	—	5	—	—	260
20 to 24 percent.....	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	40
25 to 29 percent.....	—	3	32	—	—	—	—	—	30
30 to 34 percent.....	—	4	5	19	—	—	—	—	60
35 percent or more.....	—	81	63	68	—	9	—	—	172
Not computed.....	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	14
Median.....	—	43.6	26.3	41.3	—	24.2	—	—	22.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	241	215	199	—	35	—	—	541
Less than 20 percent.....	—	101	103	33	—	7	—	—	299
20 to 24 percent.....	—	27	44	53	—	12	—	—	83
25 to 29 percent.....	—	44	41	68	—	—	—	—	85
30 to 34 percent.....	—	43	5	35	—	—	—	—	31
35 percent or more.....	—	26	22	10	—	16	—	—	43
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	23.6	20.5	26.0	—	24.4	—	—	16.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	—	341	151	124	—	93	—	—	303
Less than 20 percent.....	—	152	81	105	—	40	—	—	209
20 to 24 percent.....	—	106	57	14	—	11	—	—	48
25 to 29 percent.....	—	66	5	—	—	22	—	—	34
30 to 34 percent.....	—	6	8	—	—	4	—	—	12
35 percent or more.....	—	11	—	5	—	16	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	20.9	19.0	16.4	—	23.0	—	—	14.7
\$50,000 or more.....	—	252	160	157	8	213	6	—	209
Less than 20 percent.....	—	197	120	137	8	191	6	—	201
20 to 24 percent.....	—	43	40	14	—	6	—	—	8
25 to 29 percent.....	—	12	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	15.6	14.4	15.7	12.5	13.9	17.5	—	11.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	—	286	382	204	6	7	—	—	738
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	25
\$100 to \$199.....	—	18	60	12	—	—	—	—	132
\$200 to \$299.....	—	70	73	31	—	—	—	—	221
\$300 to \$399.....	—	54	76	80	—	—	—	—	172
\$400 to \$499.....	—	38	59	27	—	—	—	—	117
\$500 to \$599.....	—	15	22	21	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	—	3	—	7	6	—	—	—	8
\$750 to \$999.....	—	21	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	67	81	26	—	—	—	—	56
Median (dollars).....	—	354	312	359	625	875	—	—	280
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	—	72	82	58	—	—	—	—	276
Less than 20 percent.....	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	33
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	33
25 to 29 percent.....	—	8	11	4	—	—	—	—	25
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	26
35 percent or more.....	—	42	46	37	—	—	—	—	131
Not computed.....	—	18	19	9	—	—	—	—	28
Median.....	—	50.0+	44.7	50.0+	—	—	—	—	36.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	—	71	132	74	—	—	—	—	176
Less than 20 percent.....	—	2	43	—	—	—	—	—	54
20 to 24 percent.....	—	7	4	18	—	—	—	—	19
25 to 29 percent.....	—	18	34	15	—	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent.....	—	20	—	10	—	—	—	—	44
35 percent or more.....	—	—	12	16	—	—	—	—	13
Not computed.....	—	24	39	15	—	—	—	—	39
Median.....	—	29.0	24.4	28.8	—	—	—	—	23.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	114	87	47	6	—	—	—	169
Less than 20 percent.....	—	63	52	36	—	—	—	—	141
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	4	11	—	—	—	—	21
25 to 29 percent.....	—	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	16	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	24	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	17.6	15.3	17.3	37.5	—	—	—	16.3
\$35,000 or more.....	—	29	81	25	—	—	—	—	117
Less than 20 percent.....	—	24	69	12	—	7	—	—	111
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	5	12	6	—	—	—	—	6
Median.....	—	15.4	11.6	18.4	—	17.5	—	—	12.1

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County		Billings city, Yellowstone County	
		Total	Billings city	Tract 3	Tract 9.02	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	43 201	43 201	31 966	1 144	1 346	1 130	888
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	190	190	113	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	2 596	2 596	1 769	15	20	15	14
1980 to 1984	6 335	6 335	4 420	122	105	117	82
1970 to 1979	12 411	12 411	7 885	73	414	73	279
1960 to 1969	6 344	6 344	5 254	37	288	37	220
1950 to 1959	7 227	7 227	6 258	111	304	106	177
1940 to 1949	3 684	3 684	3 145	261	114	257	61
1939 or earlier	4 414	4 414	3 122	525	101	525	55
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	603	603	573	62	12	62	12
1 bedroom	4 339	4 339	3 671	372	52	372	16
2 bedrooms	13 094	13 094	10 036	451	496	446	281
3 bedrooms	14 499	14 499	9 698	200	530	195	345
4 bedrooms	7 970	7 970	6 022	38	190	34	177
5 or more bedrooms	2 696	2 696	1 966	21	66	21	57
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	42 990	42 990	31 785	1 144	1 346	1 130	888
Source of water, public system or private company	37 623	37 623	31 693	1 144	1 169	1 130	874
Sewage disposal, public sewer	34 224	34 224	30 910	1 120	879	1 120	794
Locking complete plumbing facilities	119	119	88	15	—	15	—
Owner-occupied housing units	70	70	39	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	49	49	49	15	—	15	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	32 819	32 819	26 687	982	1 080	968	690
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 187	1 187	235	—	16	—	8
Electricity	6 737	6 737	4 406	137	174	137	158
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	390	390	7	7	—	7	—
All other fuels	2 047	2 047	618	18	76	18	32
No fuel used	21	21	13	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	2 806	2 806	2 391	333	108	333	64
1	13 290	13 290	10 978	480	453	470	312
2	17 123	17 123	12 447	235	467	231	276
3 or more	9 982	9 982	6 150	96	318	96	236
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	28 797	28 797	19 932	467	928	453	580
1989 to March 1990	3 097	3 097	2 195	46	85	42	56
1985 to 1988	7 361	7 361	4 986	124	188	124	120
1980 to 1984	5 500	5 500	3 646	69	140	64	102
1970 to 1979	6 641	6 641	4 358	96	207	96	138
1969 or earlier	6 198	6 198	4 747	132	308	127	164
Renter-occupied housing units	14 404	14 404	12 034	677	418	677	308
1989 to March 1990	7 299	7 299	6 085	304	226	304	179
1985 to 1988	5 058	5 058	4 277	238	138	238	93
1980 to 1984	1 015	1 015	817	54	29	54	29
1970 to 1979	745	745	639	43	17	43	7
1969 or earlier	287	287	216	38	8	38	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	1 826	1 826	1 251	288	165	284	117
Householder 65 years and over	9 263	9 263	7 293	283	256	278	132
Owner-occupied housing units	6 878	6 878	5 242	157	241	152	125
Locking complete plumbing facilities	44	44	15	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	191	191	127	24	—	24	—
No vehicle available	1 488	1 488	1 248	128	29	128	7
Complete plumbing facilities	43 082	43 082	31 878	1 129	1 346	1 115	888
1.00 or less persons per room	42 654	42 654	31 626	1 081	1 334	1 067	882
1.01 or more persons per room	428	428	252	48	12	48	6
Locking complete plumbing facilities	119	119	88	15	—	15	—
1.00 or less persons per room	119	119	88	15	—	15	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 175	37 175	38 225	17 561	26 425	17 795	28 226
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 476	19 476	19 306	10 248	14 745	10 248	13 349
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 213	5 213	3 908	363	292	354	227
Owner-occupied housing units	1 750	1 750	1 081	82	121	73	84
Renter-occupied housing units	3 463	3 463	2 827	281	171	281	143

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County		Billings city, Yellowstone County	
		Total	Billings city	Tract 3	Tract 9.02	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	21 822	21 822	16 498	444	724	435	520
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage.....	15 677	15 677	11 914	237	466	233	369
Less than \$300.....	759	759	612	39	67	39	54
\$300 to \$399.....	1 523	1 523	1 216	63	100	63	61
\$400 to \$499.....	1 943	1 943	1 400	66	93	66	79
\$500 to \$599.....	2 382	2 382	1 743	41	83	37	64
\$600 to \$799.....	4 910	4 910	3 676	28	98	28	92
\$800 to \$999.....	2 558	2 558	2 005	—	19	—	13
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1 251	1 251	1 013	—	6	—	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	276	276	197	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	75	75	52	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	651	651	653	432	476	428	489
Not mortgaged.....	6 145	6 145	4 584	207	258	202	151
Less than \$100.....	133	133	48	17	28	17	7
\$100 to \$199.....	3 009	3 009	2 144	151	158	151	97
\$200 to \$299.....	2 293	2 293	1 833	39	57	34	38
\$300 to \$399.....	460	460	354	—	15	—	9
\$400 to \$499.....	154	154	116	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	96	96	89	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	198	198	204	163	170	161	180
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000.....	5 034	5 034	3 722	287	308	282	211
Less than 20 percent.....	1 648	1 648	1 137	117	109	117	54
20 to 24 percent.....	475	475	412	54	41	49	36
25 to 29 percent.....	412	412	312	37	44	37	31
30 to 34 percent.....	286	286	198	5	11	5	5
35 percent or more.....	2 111	2 111	1 592	69	103	69	85
Not computed.....	102	102	71	5	—	5	—
Median.....	29.2	29.2	29.4	22.2	25.5	22.2	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	6 185	6 185	4 586	117	183	113	122
Less than 20 percent.....	2 683	2 683	1 943	66	107	66	53
20 to 24 percent.....	1 165	1 165	884	31	36	31	29
25 to 29 percent.....	1 123	1 123	827	16	29	16	29
30 to 34 percent.....	527	527	374	4	11	—	11
35 percent or more.....	687	687	558	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	21.8	21.8	22.0	18.4	17.8	18.0	21.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	5 143	5 143	3 913	32	167	32	133
Less than 20 percent.....	2 976	2 976	2 245	24	112	24	78
20 to 24 percent.....	1 393	1 393	1 103	8	44	8	44
25 to 29 percent.....	524	524	377	—	5	—	5
30 to 34 percent.....	143	143	125	—	6	—	6
35 percent or more.....	107	107	63	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.2	18.2	18.4	13.8	16.3	13.8	18.2
\$50,000 or more.....	5 460	5 460	4 277	8	66	8	54
Less than 20 percent.....	4 690	4 690	3 658	8	66	8	54
20 to 24 percent.....	575	575	464	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	129	129	101	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	24	24	12	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	42	42	42	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.4	13.4	13.2	12.5	10.0	12.5	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	14 119	14 119	12 018	670	418	670	308
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100.....	300	300	251	35	6	35	6
\$100 to \$199.....	1 502	1 502	1 235	274	77	274	47
\$200 to \$299.....	3 138	3 138	2 645	187	112	187	88
\$300 to \$399.....	4 270	4 270	3 733	90	123	90	88
\$400 to \$499.....	2 462	2 462	2 131	36	37	36	30
\$500 to \$599.....	1 168	1 168	1 055	20	23	20	17
\$600 to \$749.....	450	450	414	15	15	15	15
\$750 to \$999.....	217	217	182	—	4	—	4
\$1,000 or more.....	125	125	125	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	487	487	247	13	21	13	13
Median (dollars).....	345	345	349	212	303	212	309
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000.....	4 471	4 471	3 835	409	189	409	159
Less than 20 percent.....	186	186	139	37	12	37	12
20 to 24 percent.....	278	278	233	19	12	19	12
25 to 29 percent.....	358	358	310	42	13	42	13
30 to 34 percent.....	376	376	346	61	—	61	—
35 percent or more.....	2 987	2 987	2 599	238	136	238	114
Not computed.....	286	286	208	12	16	12	8
Median.....	49.4	49.4	49.4	42.1	50.0+	42.1	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	4 193	4 193	3 492	175	120	175	69
Less than 20 percent.....	688	688	531	44	30	44	—
20 to 24 percent.....	740	740	679	47	24	47	16
25 to 29 percent.....	834	834	719	41	12	41	12
30 to 34 percent.....	783	783	656	27	7	27	—
35 percent or more.....	897	897	785	3	34	3	28
Not computed.....	251	251	122	13	13	13	13
Median.....	28.3	28.3	28.3	23.9	24.9	23.9	35.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	3 533	3 533	3 048	74	82	74	67
Less than 20 percent.....	2 180	2 180	1 833	51	59	51	44
20 to 24 percent.....	807	807	764	15	6	15	6
25 to 29 percent.....	283	283	253	8	13	8	13
30 to 34 percent.....	105	105	97	—	4	—	4
35 percent or more.....	84	84	62	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	74	74	39	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.2	16.1	18.2	16.9
\$35,000 or more.....	1 922	1 922	1 643	12	27	12	13
Less than 20 percent.....	1 752	1 752	1 509	12	27	12	13
20 to 24 percent.....	80	80	73	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	26	26	26	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	16	16	16	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	48	48	19	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.1	13.1	13.2	15.7	12.2	15.7	14.1

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 37. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County	
	Billings, MT MSA	Total	Billings city	Tract 9.02
Occupied housing units -----	885	885	720	86
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990 -----	10	10	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	35	35	14	-
1980 to 1984 -----	147	147	127	19
1970 to 1979 -----	246	246	199	47
1960 to 1969 -----	97	97	83	4
1950 to 1959 -----	134	134	123	10
1940 to 1949 -----	106	106	76	-
1939 or earlier -----	110	110	98	6
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom -----	3	3	3	-
1 bedroom -----	125	125	117	-
2 bedrooms -----	373	373	313	41
3 bedrooms -----	253	253	175	37
4 bedrooms -----	117	117	102	8
5 or more bedrooms -----	14	14	10	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities -----	885	885	720	86
Source of water, public system or private company -----	776	776	720	72
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	716	716	697	68
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas -----	651	651	584	49
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	15	15	-	-
Electricity -----	192	192	136	37
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	10	10	-	-
All other fuels -----	17	17	-	-
No fuel used -----	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None -----	132	132	126	16
1 -----	320	320	286	32
2 -----	297	297	233	25
3 or more -----	136	136	75	13
Vehicles per household -----	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	312	312	211	11
1989 to March 1990 -----	14	14	9	4
1985 to 1988 -----	143	143	93	7
1980 to 1984 -----	35	35	27	-
1970 to 1979 -----	95	95	64	-
1969 or earlier -----	25	25	18	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	573	573	509	75
1989 to March 1990 -----	424	424	391	60
1985 to 1988 -----	106	106	94	8
1980 to 1984 -----	27	27	14	7
1970 to 1979 -----	10	10	10	-
1969 or earlier -----	6	6	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit -----	158	158	139	16
Householder 65 years and over -----	37	37	24	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	22	22	15	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available -----	12	12	6	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	885	885	720	86
1.00 or less persons per room -----	772	772	645	70
1.01 or more persons per room -----	113	113	75	16
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	33 747	33 747	38 776	24 847
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	12 390	12 390	11 685	10 447
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	366	366	328	41
Owner-occupied housing units -----	28	28	14	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	338	338	314	41

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County
		Total	Billings city	Troct 9.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	195	195	176	4
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage -----	157	157	138	4
Less than \$300 -----	6	6	6	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	7	7	7	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	38	38	34	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	21	21	15	4
\$600 to \$799 -----	60	60	51	—
\$800 to \$999 -----	22	22	22	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	3	3	3	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	616	616	622	525
Not mortgaged -----	38	38	38	—
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	22	22	22	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	11	11	11	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	5	5	5	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	183	183	183	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000 -----	12	12	12	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	6	6	6	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	6	6	6	—
Median -----	22.5	22.5	22.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	67	67	63	4
Less than 20 percent -----	12	12	12	—
20 to 24 percent -----	32	32	32	4
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	19	19	19	—
35 percent or more -----	4	4	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	23.4	23.4	23.0	22.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	56	56	52	—
Less than 20 percent -----	48	48	44	—
20 to 24 percent -----	8	8	8	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	15.5	15.5	15.9	—
\$50,000 or more -----	60	60	49	—
Less than 20 percent -----	48	48	37	—
20 to 24 percent -----	12	12	12	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	15.3	15.3	15.5	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	573	573	509	75
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100 -----	26	26	26	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	58	58	58	12
\$200 to \$299 -----	139	139	139	24
\$300 to \$399 -----	170	170	156	20
\$400 to \$499 -----	96	96	78	8
\$500 to \$599 -----	44	44	44	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	3	3	3	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	37	37	5	11
Median (dollars) -----	319	319	312	275
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000 -----	330	330	310	34
Less than 20 percent -----	9	9	9	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	3	3	3	—
30 to 34 percent -----	17	17	17	—
35 percent or more -----	250	250	250	22
Not computed -----	51	51	31	12
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	128	128	104	34
Less than 20 percent -----	17	17	17	—
20 to 24 percent -----	34	34	34	9
25 to 29 percent -----	19	19	19	7
30 to 34 percent -----	18	18	13	8
35 percent or more -----	35	35	21	10
Not computed -----	5	5	—	—
Median -----	27.8	27.8	25.3	30.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	64	64	57	7
Less than 20 percent -----	18	18	18	—
20 to 24 percent -----	30	30	30	—
25 to 29 percent -----	9	9	9	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	7	7	—	7
Median -----	21.7	21.7	21.7	—
\$35,000 or more -----	51	51	38	—
Less than 20 percent -----	47	47	34	—
20 to 24 percent -----	4	4	4	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.1	10.1	10.0	—

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA	Yellowstone County
Occupied housing units	113	113
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	—	—
1985 to 1988	9	9
1980 to 1984	12	12
1970 to 1979	52	52
1960 to 1969	13	13
1950 to 1959	10	10
1940 to 1949	—	—
1939 or earlier	17	17
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	10	10
1 bedroom	6	6
2 bedrooms	29	29
3 bedrooms	26	26
4 bedrooms	27	27
5 or more bedrooms	15	15
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	113	113
Source of water, public system or private company	87	87
Sewage disposal, public sewer	76	76
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	78	78
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—
Electricity	29	29
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—
All other fuels	6	6
No fuel used	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	—	—
1	47	47
2	27	27
3 or more	39	39
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	72	72
1989 to March 1990	9	9
1985 to 1988	17	17
1980 to 1984	21	21
1970 to 1979	18	18
1969 or earlier	7	7
Renter-occupied housing units	41	41
1989 to March 1990	18	18
1985 to 1988	17	17
1980 to 1984	6	6
1970 to 1979	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	10	10
Householder 65 years and over	19	19
Owner-occupied housing units	13	13
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	113	113
1.00 or less persons per room	109	109
1.01 or more persons per room	4	4
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	50 321	50 321
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 908	19 908
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA	Yellowstone County
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	66	66
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage -----	56	56
Less than \$300 -----	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	13	13
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	5	5
\$800 to \$999 -----	23	23
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	8	8
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	7	7
Median (dollars) -----	862	862
Not mortgaged -----	10	10
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	10	10
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	225	225
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000 -----	12	12
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	6	6
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	6	6
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	27.5	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	4	4
Less than 20 percent -----	4	4
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	43	43
Less than 20 percent -----	12	12
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	23	23
30 to 34 percent -----	8	8
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	27.1	27.1
\$50,000 or more -----	7	7
Less than 20 percent -----	7	7
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	17.5	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	41	41
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	10	10
\$200 to \$299 -----	17	17
\$300 to \$399 -----	8	8
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—
No cash rent -----	6	6
Median (dollars) -----	236	236
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000 -----	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	27	27
Less than 20 percent -----	10	10
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	17	17
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	26.0	26.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	6	6
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	6	6
Median -----	—	—
\$35,000 or more -----	8	8
Less than 20 percent -----	8	8
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	12.5	12.5

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County	Billings city, Yellowstone County
		Total	Billings city	Tract 3	Tract 3 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	885	885	699	231	231
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	52	52	44	5	5
1980 to 1984	108	108	84	14	14
1970 to 1979	280	280	142	28	28
1960 to 1969	102	102	92	29	29
1950 to 1959	91	91	91	20	20
1940 to 1949	81	81	81	37	37
1939 or earlier	171	171	165	98	98
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	33	33	33	7	7
1 bedroom	100	100	92	42	42
2 bedrooms	436	436	369	142	142
3 bedrooms	245	245	145	33	33
4 bedrooms	48	48	37	—	—
5 or more bedrooms	23	23	23	7	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	885	885	699	231	231
Source of water, public system or private company	827	827	685	231	231
Sewage disposal, public sewer	750	750	694	231	231
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14	14	14	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	14	14	14	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	699	699	588	214	214
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	16	16	—	—	—
Electricity	147	147	106	17	17
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6	6	—	—	—
All other fuels	17	17	5	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	195	195	189	94	94
1	293	293	257	77	77
2	286	286	197	50	50
3 or more	111	111	56	10	10
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.4	1.2	.9	.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	378	378	244	79	79
1989 to March 1990	59	59	19	—	—
1985 to 1988	96	96	73	13	13
1980 to 1984	75	75	55	13	13
1970 to 1979	91	91	45	27	27
1969 or earlier	57	57	52	26	26
Renter-occupied housing units	507	507	455	152	152
1989 to March 1990	291	291	275	79	79
1985 to 1988	134	134	107	27	27
1980 to 1984	8	8	8	8	8
1970 to 1979	52	52	43	16	16
1969 or earlier	22	22	22	22	22
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	148	148	127	84	84
Householder 65 years and over	160	160	149	57	57
Owner-occupied housing units	80	80	69	31	31
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	15	15	15	15	15
No vehicle available	65	65	59	40	40
Complete plumbing facilities	871	871	685	231	231
1.00 or less persons per room	833	833	663	226	226
1.01 or more persons per room	38	38	22	5	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14	14	14	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	14	14	14	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 831	23 831	20 502	18 145	18 145
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 305	13 305	13 200	10 187	10 187
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	347	347	285	111	111
Owner-occupied housing units	82	82	48	12	12
Renter-occupied housing units	265	265	237	99	99

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Yellowstone County	Billings city, Yellowstone County
		Total	Billings city	Tract 3	Tract 3 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	273	273	203	79	79
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	165	165	113	25	25
Less than \$300	14	14	8	—	—
\$300 to \$399	19	19	11	6	6
\$400 to \$499	58	58	46	13	13
\$500 to \$599	6	6	6	6	6
\$600 to \$799	38	38	28	—	—
\$800 to \$999	24	24	14	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	6	6	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	478	478	478	425	425
Not mortgaged	108	108	90	54	54
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	85	85	79	48	48
\$200 to \$299	23	23	11	6	6
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	170	170	163	170	170
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	111	111	92	50	50
Less than 20 percent	50	50	50	24	24
20 to 24 percent	14	14	14	14	14
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	6	6	6	6
35 percent or more	35	35	16	—	—
Not computed	6	6	6	6	6
Median	20.9	20.9	17.9	19.4	19.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	79	79	69	22	22
Less than 20 percent	20	20	20	10	10
20 to 24 percent	30	30	30	12	12
25 to 29 percent	19	19	19	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	10	10	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.2	23.2	22.4	20.4	20.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	60	60	42	7	7
Less than 20 percent	34	34	22	7	7
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent	14	14	14	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.0	16.0	14.6	12.5	12.5
\$50,000 or more	23	23	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	23	23	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	507	507	455	152	152
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	11	11	11	5	5
\$100 to \$199	108	108	99	34	34
\$200 to \$299	124	124	108	56	56
\$300 to \$399	122	122	115	36	36
\$400 to \$499	68	68	63	—	—
\$500 to \$599	36	36	21	—	—
\$600 to \$749	21	21	21	16	16
\$750 to \$999	6	6	6	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	11	11	11	5	5
Median (dollars)	304	304	303	254	254
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	259	259	250	105	105
Less than 20 percent	6	6	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent	13	13	13	—	—
25 to 29 percent	21	21	21	8	8
30 to 34 percent	22	22	22	22	22
35 percent or more	180	180	171	58	58
Not computed	17	17	17	17	17
Median	47.9	47.9	47.1	42.8	42.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999	118	118	83	17	17
Less than 20 percent	39	39	30	—	—
20 to 24 percent	14	14	14	6	6
25 to 29 percent	11	11	11	11	11
30 to 34 percent	20	20	7	—	—
35 percent or more	28	28	15	—	—
Not computed	6	6	6	—	—
Median	26.4	26.4	23.0	26.1	26.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	103	103	95	25	25
Less than 20 percent	61	61	53	25	25
20 to 24 percent	31	31	31	—	—
25 to 29 percent	11	11	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.7	18.7	19.2	16.9	16.9
\$35,000 or more	27	27	27	5	5
Less than 20 percent	11	11	11	—	—
20 to 24 percent	16	16	16	5	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.8	20.8	20.8	22.5	22.5

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Billings, MT MSA	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County	Billings city, Yellowstone County
		Total	Billings city	Tract 3	Tract 3 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	42 699	42 699	31 593	1 025	1 011
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	190	190	113	—	—
1985 to 1988	2 585	2 585	1 758	10	10
1980 to 1984	6 269	6 269	4 364	122	117
1970 to 1979	12 269	12 269	7 846	62	62
1960 to 1969	6 287	6 287	5 207	15	15
1950 to 1959	7 170	7 170	6 201	103	98
1940 to 1949	3 615	3 615	3 076	231	227
1939 or earlier	4 314	4 314	3 028	482	482
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	603	603	573	62	62
1 bedroom	4 259	4 259	3 599	341	341
2 bedrooms	12 843	12 843	9 836	373	368
3 bedrooms	14 376	14 376	9 634	190	185
4 bedrooms	7 932	7 932	5 995	38	34
5 or more bedrooms	2 686	2 686	1 956	21	21
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	42 488	42 488	31 412	1 025	1 011
Source of water, public system or private company	37 168	37 168	31 334	1 025	1 011
Sewage disposal, public sewer	33 811	33 811	30 537	1 001	1 001
Locking complete plumbing facilities	105	105	74	15	15
Owner-occupied housing units	56	56	25	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	49	49	49	15	15
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	32 423	32 423	26 372	875	861
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 182	1 182	235	—	—
Electricity	6 654	6 654	4 348	125	125
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	384	384	7	7	7
All other fuels	2 035	2 035	618	18	18
No fuel used	21	21	13	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	2 686	2 686	2 277	283	283
1	13 137	13 137	10 861	437	427
2	16 956	16 956	12 339	219	215
3 or more	9 920	9 920	6 116	86	86
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	28 569	28 569	19 781	427	413
1989 to March 1990	3 059	3 059	2 189	46	42
1985 to 1988	7 321	7 321	4 946	118	118
1980 to 1984	5 450	5 450	3 606	63	58
1970 to 1979	6 586	6 586	4 333	82	82
1969 or earlier	6 153	6 153	4 707	118	113
Renter-occupied housing units	14 130	14 130	11 812	598	598
1989 to March 1990	7 151	7 151	5 953	268	268
1985 to 1988	4 995	4 995	4 241	228	228
1980 to 1984	1 015	1 015	817	54	54
1970 to 1979	704	704	607	32	32
1969 or earlier	265	265	194	16	16
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	1 754	1 754	1 192	250	246
Householder 65 years and over	9 137	9 137	7 178	254	249
Owner-occupied housing units	6 811	6 811	5 186	139	134
Locking complete plumbing facilities	44	44	15	—	—
No telephone in unit	191	191	127	24	24
No vehicle available	1 444	1 444	1 210	109	109
Complete plumbing facilities	42 594	42 594	31 519	1 010	996
1.00 or less persons per room	42 186	42 186	31 277	962	948
1.01 or more persons per room	408	408	242	48	48
Locking complete plumbing facilities	105	105	74	15	15
1.00 or less persons per room	105	105	74	15	15
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 275	37 275	38 356	17 353	17 603
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 601	19 601	19 430	10 280	10 280
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 052	5 052	3 794	326	317
Owner-occupied housing units	1 713	1 713	1 063	82	73
Renter-occupied housing units	3 339	3 339	2 731	244	244

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Yellowstone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Yellowstone County	Billings city, Yellowstone County	
	Billings, MT MSA	Total	Billings city	Tract 3	Tract 3 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	21 649	21 649	16 375	404	395
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	15 574	15 574	11 850	225	221
Less than \$300	753	753	612	39	39
\$300 to \$399	1 523	1 523	1 216	63	63
\$400 to \$499	1 909	1 909	1 373	60	60
\$500 to \$599	2 376	2 376	1 737	35	31
\$600 to \$799	4 883	4 883	3 659	28	28
\$800 to \$999	2 534	2 534	1 991	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 245	1 245	1 013	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	276	276	197	—	—
\$2,000 or more	75	75	52	—	—
Median (dollars)	651	651	654	426	421
Not mortgaged	6 075	6 075	4 525	179	174
Less than \$100	133	133	48	17	17
\$100 to \$199	2 949	2 949	2 090	123	123
\$200 to \$299	2 283	2 283	1 828	39	34
\$300 to \$399	460	460	354	—	—
\$400 to \$499	154	154	116	—	—
\$500 or more	96	96	89	—	—
Median (dollars)	199	199	205	161	159
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	4 972	4 972	3 672	269	264
Less than 20 percent	1 612	1 612	1 101	107	107
20 to 24 percent	467	467	404	46	41
25 to 29 percent	412	412	312	37	37
30 to 34 percent	286	286	198	5	5
35 percent or more	2 093	2 093	1 586	69	69
Not computed	102	102	71	5	5
Median	29.3	29.3	29.7	22.7	22.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6 122	6 122	4 533	95	91
Less than 20 percent	2 668	2 668	1 928	56	56
20 to 24 percent	1 140	1 140	859	19	19
25 to 29 percent	1 110	1 110	814	16	16
30 to 34 percent	527	527	374	4	—
35 percent or more	677	677	558	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.7	21.7	22.0	18.2	17.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 110	5 110	3 893	32	32
Less than 20 percent	2 969	2 969	2 245	24	24
20 to 24 percent	1 387	1 387	1 097	8	8
25 to 29 percent	510	510	363	—	—
30 to 34 percent	137	137	125	—	—
35 percent or more	107	107	63	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.2	18.2	18.3	13.8	13.8
\$50,000 or more	5 445	5 445	4 277	8	8
Less than 20 percent	4 675	4 675	3 658	8	8
20 to 24 percent	575	575	464	—	—
25 to 29 percent	129	129	101	—	—
30 to 34 percent	24	24	12	—	—
35 percent or more	42	42	42	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.4	13.4	13.2	12.5	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	13 845	13 845	11 796	591	591
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	289	289	240	30	30
\$100 to \$199	1 438	1 438	1 180	262	262
\$200 to \$299	3 054	3 054	2 577	148	148
\$300 to \$399	4 223	4 223	3 693	78	78
\$400 to \$499	2 425	2 425	2 099	36	36
\$500 to \$599	1 153	1 153	1 055	20	20
\$600 to \$749	434	434	398	4	4
\$750 to \$999	217	217	182	—	—
\$1,000 or more	125	125	125	—	—
No cash rent	487	487	247	13	13
Median (dollars)	346	346	350	199	199
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	4 335	4 335	3 708	361	361
Less than 20 percent	180	180	133	37	37
20 to 24 percent	265	265	220	19	19
25 to 29 percent	345	345	297	42	42
30 to 34 percent	365	365	335	50	50
35 percent or more	2 899	2 899	2 520	206	206
Not computed	281	281	203	7	7
Median	49.3	49.3	49.5	40.2	40.2
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 118	4 118	3 452	164	164
Less than 20 percent	658	658	510	44	44
20 to 24 percent	732	732	671	47	47
25 to 29 percent	823	823	708	30	30
30 to 34 percent	770	770	656	27	27
35 percent or more	884	884	785	3	3
Not computed	251	251	122	13	13
Median	28.3	28.3	28.4	23.4	23.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 480	3 480	3 003	54	54
Less than 20 percent	2 136	2 136	1 797	31	31
20 to 24 percent	798	798	755	15	15
25 to 29 percent	283	283	253	8	8
30 to 34 percent	105	105	97	—	—
35 percent or more	84	84	62	—	—
Not computed	74	74	39	—	—
Median	18.4	18.4	18.7	18.9	18.9
\$35,000 or more	1 912	1 912	1 633	12	12
Less than 20 percent	1 747	1 747	1 504	12	12
20 to 24 percent	75	75	68	—	—
25 to 29 percent	26	26	26	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	16	16	16	—	—
Not computed	48	48	19	—	—
Median	13.1	13.1	13.1	15.7	15.7

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Billings, MT MSA	113 419	14.1	48 781	13.9	BILLINGS CITY, YELLOWSTONE COUNTY—Con.				
YELLOWSTONE COUNTY					Tract 8 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Total	113 419	14.1	48 781	13.9	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	2 876	16.3	1 277	15.6
Billings city	81 151	13.7	35 964	13.5	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	3 013	13.8	1 135	14.6
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN YELLOWSTONE COUNTY					Tract 10	4 667	11.0	2 284	11.2
Tract 2	3 309	10.4	2 095	11.1	Tract 11	5 147	11.8	2 606	11.6
Tract 3	3 301	15.8	1 709	15.9	Tract 12	2 574	16.9	1 152	16.5
Tract 5	3 971	12.0	2 104	11.8	Tract 13 (pt.)	6 034	12.3	2 457	12.1
Tract 7.01	2 764	15.5	1 114	15.2	Tract 14 (pt.)	438	15.1	155	13.5
Tract 7.02	4 487	15.6	1 605	15.6	Tract 15 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 7.03	7 249	11.8	3 052	11.0	Tract 16 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 7.04	3 340	15.5	1 095	15.8	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	6 276	15.2	2 883	14.9
Tract 8	4 001	15.4	1 516	15.2	Tract 17.02	4 486	15.3	1 756	15.8
Tract 9.01	3 339	16.1	1 474	15.5	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	1 464	15.2	456	15.8
Tract 9.02	4 224	14.2	1 731	14.6	Tract 18.02 (pt.)	3 061	15.9	1 101	15.3
Tract 13	6 034	12.3	2 457	12.1	Tract 18.03 (pt.)	2 169	15.1	833	15.8
Tract 14	6 971	18.1	2 566	17.6	Tract 18.04	2 742	16.1	990	15.4
Tract 15	6 125	15.3	2 513	15.1	REMAINDER OF YELLOWSTONE COUNTY				
Tract 16	4 422	15.1	1 649	15.3	Tract 2 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 17.01	6 373	15.2	2 913	14.9	Tract 3 (pt.)	68	19.1	29	17.2
Tract 18.01	2 669	15.4	874	15.9	Tract 5 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 18.02	3 071	15.9	1 106	15.3	Tract 7.01 (pt.)	23	—	6	—
Tract 18.03	2 174	15.0	835	15.8	Tract 7.02 (pt.)	833	15.0	275	16.0
BILLINGS CITY, YELLOWSTONE COUNTY					Tract 7.03 (pt.)	132	15.9	67	13.4
Tract 1	813	14.9	701	15.5	Tract 7.04 (pt.)	266	15.8	85	17.6
Tract 2 (pt.)	3 309	10.4	2 095	11.1	Tract 8 (pt.)	4 001	15.4	1 516	15.2
Tract 3 (pt.)	3 233	15.7	1 680	15.8	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	463	14.7	197	15.2
Tract 4	5 237	10.4	2 806	11.0	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	1 211	15.0	596	14.6
Tract 5 (pt.)	3 971	12.0	2 104	11.8	Tract 13 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 6	3 055	14.7	1 060	16.4	Tract 14 (pt.)	6 533	18.4	2 411	17.9
Tract 7.01 (pt.)	2 741	15.6	1 108	15.3	Tract 15 (pt.)	6 125	15.3	2 513	15.1
Tract 7.02 (pt.)	3 654	15.7	1 330	15.5	Tract 16 (pt.)	4 422	15.1	1 649	15.3
Tract 7.03 (pt.)	7 117	11.7	2 985	11.0	Tract 17.01 (pt.)	97	16.5	30	16.7
Tract 7.04 (pt.)	3 074	15.5	1 010	15.6	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	1 205	15.6	418	16.0
					Tract 18.02 (pt.)	10	30.0	5	20.0
					Tract 18.03 (pt.)	5	—	2	—
					Tract 19	6 874	12.1	3 018	12.2

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

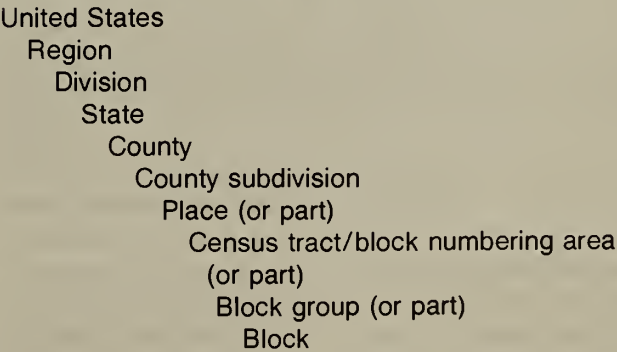
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	South Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa
	Other languages (part)	

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.	6 451	\$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.	8,076									
Householder under 65 years. . .	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoa—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoa" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoa or Western Samoa.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoa
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer’s lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$\begin{aligned} SE(9,948) &= \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)} \\ &= 163 \text{ persons.} \end{aligned}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$\begin{aligned} [9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)] \\ \text{or} \\ 9,654 \text{ to } 10,242 \end{aligned}$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120

Black Householder

121-140

Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160

Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180

Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race

181-200

Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mail-out, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Montana

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.7	1.6	1.0	0.7
Place of birth.....	1.9	1.8	1.1	0.9
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.4	2.4	1.6	1.1
Household type.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.4
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.6
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3–11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
41	1949	09	1981
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1	9 1 0 1 1
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.
If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.
- Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.
- Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city* and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following — | Do not enter — |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following — | Do not enter — |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. *Also exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>	<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7		NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD																											
Last name		H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). _____ <input type="radio"/> No																											
First name Middle initial																													
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative _____		H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No																											
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative _____																													
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more</td> </tr> </table>		<input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000	<input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999	<input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999	<input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999	<input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999	<input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999	<input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999	<input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999	<input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999	<input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999	<input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999	<input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999	<input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999	<input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999	<input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999	<input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999	<input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999	<input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999	<input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999	<input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999	<input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999	<input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999	<input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999	<input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999	<input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999	<input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more
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<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		H4. Is this house or apartment — <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?																											
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) _____		FOR CENSUS USE <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">A. Total persons</th> <th style="width: 35%;">B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant</th> <th style="width: 20%;">D. Months vacant</th> <th style="width: 30%;">G. DO ID</th> </tr> <tr> <td>0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9</td> <td> <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Con'tn <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </td> <td> <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM </td> <td> 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1 </td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO ID	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Con'tn <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1																	
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<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

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PERSON 1

Last name

First name

Middle initial

8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?

(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?

Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11

Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas

Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents

Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization

No, not a citizen of the United States

10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?

1987 to 1990

1985 or 1986

1982 to 1984

1980 or 1981

1975 to 1979

1970 to 1974

1965 to 1969

1960 to 1964

1950 to 1959

Before 1950

11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

No, has not attended since February 1

Yes, public school, public college

Yes, private school, private college

12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

No school completed

Nursery school

Kindergarten

1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade

5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade

9th grade

10th grade

11th grade

12th grade, NO DIPLOMA

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)

Some college but no degree

Associate degree in college - Occupational program

Associate degree in college - Academic program

Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)

Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)

Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)

Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)

13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)

(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)

14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person

Yes — Skip to 15a

No

b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country

(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)

(2) Name of county in the U.S.

(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.

(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?

Yes

No, lived outside the city/town limits

15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

Yes

No — Skip to 16

b. What is this language?

(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)

c. How well does this person speak English?

Very well

Well

Not well

Not at all

16. When was this person born?

Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a

Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person

17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.

Yes, now on active duty

Yes, on active duty in past, but not now

Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18

No — Skip to 18

b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.

September 1980 or later

May 1975 to August 1980

Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)

February 1955—July 1964

Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)

World War II (September 1940—July 1947)

World War I (April 1917—November 1918)

Any other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?

Years

18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —

Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?

Yes

No

b. Prevents this person from working at a job?

Yes

No

19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —

a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?

Yes

No

b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?

Yes

No

If this person is a female —

20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

None

1

2

3

4

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12

or more

21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?

Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)

No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25

b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.

Hours

22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.

a. Address (Number and street)

(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)

b. Name of city, town, or post office

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

Yes

No, outside the city/town limits

d. County

e. State

f. ZIP Code

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home →
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB

ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle → ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes → .00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes → .00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes → .00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes → .00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes → .00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes → .00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes → .00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ☐ Yes → .00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR .00
☐ Loss

Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

- Household relationship
- Sex
- Race
- Age
- Marital status
- Hispanic origin

Housing

- Number of units in structure
- Number of rooms in unit
- Tenure—owned or rented
- Value of home or monthly rent
- Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
- Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

- Social characteristics:*
- Education—enrollment and attainment
- Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
- Ancestry
- Language spoken at home
- Migration (residence in 1985)
- Disability
- Fertility
- Veteran status
- Economic characteristics:*
- Labor force
- Occupation, industry, and class of worker
- Place of work and journey to work
- Work experience in 1989
- Income in 1989
- Year last worked

Housing

- Year moved into residence
- Number of bedrooms
- Plumbing and kitchen facilities
- Telephone in unit
- Vehicles available
- Heating fuel
- Source of water and method of sewage disposal
- Year structure built
- Condominium status
- Farm residence
- Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³ Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's

Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

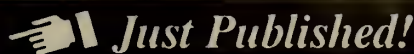
Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



electronic media. (The geographic, population, and housing definitions are drawn from appendixes to 1990 census reports and technical documentation.)

• **Geographic** definitions cover specific characteristics of an entity, such as type of geographic code and how boundaries are determined. • **Population and housing** definitions identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses. • **Technical** terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide*, Part A, Text an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- **Data products**
- **Geographic terms and products**
- **Where to find assistance**
- **Population and housing concepts**
- **Census procedures**

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

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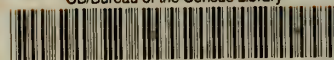
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